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REINFORCEMENTS—Police detachments from surrounding Marin County towns supplementing prison guards, all heavily armed, outside the main gate of San Quentin.

George Jackson, Soledad Brother, Is Killed

6 Die in Escape Try at San Quentin

By Wallace Turner

SAN QUENTIN, Calif., Aug. 22 (UPI)—Three inmates and three guards were killed here yesterday in a prison riot as George Jackson, one of the "Soledad Brothers," attempted to escape from this maximum-security prison.

Prison officials said Jackson, 29, was killed by guards as he ran for the gate in an effort to break out of the strictest confinement area of San Quentin.

Three guards and two white prisoners died from slashed throats in the prison's adjustment center, where about 20 of the most difficult custody inmates were confined. Three other guards were wounded.

Details of the attempted break were announced at a news conference in the prison yard last night by James W. Parks, the associate warden.

Gun Smuggled In
Mr. Parks said that a gun had been smuggled into the adjustment center, but would not give any indication of the investigative leads being pursued by the officers. He said explosives may also have been smuggled in.

After he had received a visitor yesterday, Jackson suddenly produced a gun to touch off the bloody escape attempt, prison officials said, according to a United Press International report.

The officials would not name Jackson's visitor, or say whether they believed the visitor gave Jackson the gun.

The officials also said the bodies of three guards and the other two convicts who were slain were found in or near Jackson's cell.

They said Jackson had just returned to the adjustment center after receiving the visitor when he produced the gun and told guards, "This is it!"

Authorities said it was difficult to piece together just what happened after that since the guards immediately involved were all dead.

"It involved over 11 to 30 men," Mr. Parks said. He added that the "Soledad Brothers" and Magee and other officer assassins were on the first floor of the adjustment center.

The Soledad Brothers was the



George Jackson

name given three black convicts facing trial on charges of murdering a white guard at Soledad prison in January, 1970. In addition

to Jackson, they are John W. Cluchette, 28, and Fleeta Drumgo, 28.

Ruchell Magee, 32, is accused with Angela Davis, 38, of conspiracy to smuggle guns into a courtroom in San Rafael, Calif., last Aug. 7.

At that time, Jonathan Jackson, 17, a brother of George Jackson, and two convicts were killed as they attempted to escape with hostages. Magee is also accused

of murdering one of the hostages.

● The Soledad Brothers, a series of deaths in prison. Story Page 3.

Mr. Parks said that this group of difficult custody cases was concentrated on the first floor of the adjustment center, where security in the prison is most stringent.

He said that within 30 minutes after the escape attempt began at about 3 p.m., the guards had been killed, along with the two white inmates, Jackson had been

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Torres Gets Peruvian Asylum

Bolivian Rightist Coup Wins; New President Is Installed

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 22.—Anti-Communist military leaders crushed the last resistance to their coup against the government of President Juan Jose Torres today and installed Col. Hugo Banzer as the new president of Bolivia.

Col. Banzer, 43, appeared on a balcony of the presidential palace before a crowd of cheering supporters and then went inside to make a nationwide broadcast in which he called his triumph "an indelible step in the history of Bolivia."

Deposed President Torres and 25 of his supporters meanwhile were granted asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz. It was announced in Lima.

At the same time, former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who has been an exile

in Lima since 1964, announced that he will return to La Paz.

Col. Banzer, former head of the military academy, whose cadets and instructors yesterday joined the coup, promised his regime will make an "honest sacrifice" to improve Bolivian life.

"We were tired of chaos and anarchy, with the demagoguery which had become the bread of everyday life," he said. "We are going to rebuild the country on a firm base and promote the happiness of the people."

"We shall forswear the words left and right and speak only of nationalism."

Col. Banzer rules as the leader of a military junta whose other two members are Gen. Florentino Mendizola and Col. Andres Selich.

Col. Selich led Bolivian troops against the late Argentine-born Cuban guerrilla leader Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Spontaneous shooting continued in La Paz today, with armed bands of students and workers holding small areas.

The Bolivian Air Force's World War II-vintage P-51 airplanes bombed and strafed pockets of resistance in the city this morning.

An official count showed 27 persons were killed in the capital through Saturday night, but a Red Cross official said the total could go over 100.

The junta named Mario Gutierrez Gutierrez, president of Bolivia's Socialist party, and Ciro Humboldt of the National Revolutionary Movement, as co-ministers of state.

The coup was backed by the armed forces and by rightist and nationalist civilian groups who opposed Gen. Torres' leftist government.

The rebellion broke out Thursday in Santa Cruz, 350 miles southeast of La Paz, when anti-government demonstrators tried to free 30 political prisoners.

Rebel armed forces took over the Presidential Palace last night shortly after Gen. Torres left, pledging to the fighting with the forces loyal to him.

Gen. Torres, accompanied by some of his most trusted men, left in three cars for the headquarters of the Colorado Regiment, which was the president's personal escort and the only remaining armed force loyal to him. Later the 1,500-man unit was reported to have

Berlin Pact Draft Seen For Today

Details of Accord Leaked in Bonn

By David Binder

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—The Big Four envoys are expected to complete drafting an agreement on the Berlin question tomorrow.

A Bonn government source familiar with details of the negotiations said the chances of completing the 17-month-old negotiations tomorrow afternoon were "80 percent." The source said that if it was not tomorrow, then certainly on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Details of the already completed sections of the agreement leaked here over the weekend by French and West German officials indicate that only several relatively minor points remain unclarified.

But the great bulk of the draft agreement was finished early last Thursday morning by the ambassadors of the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—the four powers victorious in World War II over Germany and the guardians of Berlin ever since.

First Fact

The envoys had spent 50 hours over a period of 10 days in intensive conferences aimed at completing the draft of a Berlin pact—the first comprehensive statute for the divided city to be drawn up by the occupation powers.

Tomorrow's session was scheduled to be held in the West Berlin residence of the U.S. Ambassador, Kenneth Rush.

Among the points still awaiting four-power agreement, it was said, concerned the activities to be permitted a new Soviet Consulate General to be established in the British sector of West Berlin in the Liebenberg Strasse.

The Russians had demanded the grant of the consulate general in exchange for concessions it made on West Berlin's ties with West Germany.

Another unclarified point concerns details of regulating civilian automobile traffic on the highways between West Berlin and West Germany by East German border authorities.

Autobahn Accord

The Bonn sources said that while the Soviet Union had agreed to accept "co-responsibility" with the three Western Allies for "unimpeded access" on the autobahn, there remained some disagreement about "sample controls" of the hundreds of thousands of travelers driving to and from West Berlin in automobiles.

As far as can be determined, the East Germans are to continue controlling the "identity" of these travelers, as in the past, but the painstaking examinations of the vehicles themselves will all but cease.

However, since improvement of Berlin access has been a Western goal ever since World War II ended, Soviet acceptance of ultimate responsibility for "unimpeded access" is seen as a satisfactory guarantee, even though it falls (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Court Returns Ky to Ballot But He's Not Sure He'll Run

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky was put back on South Vietnam's presidential ballot yesterday in a surprise decision by the country's supreme court.

At a mid-morning news conference today, however, he said he had not made up his mind about running for president.

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker met with Vice-President Ky late this afternoon to try to persuade him to campaign. Mr. Bunker spent about 30 minutes at Mr. Ky's villa at Tan Son Nhut Airport. The vice-president's aides said Mr. Ky did not give the U.S. ambassador any definite answer.

Unless Mr. Ky runs, President Nguyen Van Thieu would be unopposed.

Mr. Ky had earlier been ruled out of the ballot when the court declared he had not collected the number of endorsements for his candidacy required by a Thieu-backed election law.

His aides, with whom Mr. Ky conferred all last night, say he has now scheduled another public statement tomorrow and is expected to announce whether he will stay in the race or decline to participate because he thinks the elections are being rigged.

Another nighttime round of meetings was under way in the Tan Son Nhut villa tonight, according to one of Mr. Ky's cam-



HEBREW FIGURES—Israeli citizens reading about the 20 percent devaluation of Israeli pound yesterday in Tel Aviv, from 3.50 to 4.20 pounds to the dollar.

To Fight Trade Deficit

Israel Devalues Pound 20%; To Set Price, Credit Controls

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Israel devalued its currency by 20 percent today in an attempt to keep the recent U.S. economic measures from increasing its already massive trade deficit.

It was the first official devaluation made by any country since President Nixon announced his measures Aug. 15.

Along with lowering the Israeli pound from 3.50 to 4.20 to the dollar, the government said it would impose severe price controls.

In a statement following the emergency cabinet session at which the devaluation was approved, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir described the measures as a painful necessity.

"If we had not taken these measures today, the shortage of foreign exchange would have created a considerable measure of unemployment," Mr. Sapir said. (Mr. Sapir told an afternoon news conference, "Devaluation should improve our balance-of-payments position by \$150 million to \$200 million between now and the end of 1972.")

He added, "For the first time in nearly 20 years, prices will come under direct control for the interim period of adjustment thanks to a bill I'm presenting tomorrow in parliament," UPI reported.

A credit freeze on bank loans is also being imposed.

In addition, the government will seek to hold down wage rises—a difficult task at a time when the labor scene is troubled by a wave of strikes and wage demands.

The postal workers are cur-

Stans Talks Of Selective Freeze Later

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Nixon administration is considering a selective wage-price freeze and other options short of lifting all restraints when the current freeze ends Nov. 12.

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said Friday.

Mr. Stans said he foresaw some restraints continuing after the 90-day limit. Asked if a selective freeze was an alternative being considered by the President, Mr. Stans said: "That is one of the options."

He said any such program would "take into account the imbalances built into the freeze when it took effect. It will not be possible, we believe now, to go to the 90th day, drop the controls and do nothing," he told Indiana business leaders.

Concern about Israel's trading position outweighed these arguments (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Supreme Court May Get Issue

Texas and a Union Mapping Legal Battles on Pay Freeze

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Texas Gov. Preston Smith said today that his legal battle with President Nixon over a freeze on state employee pay increases should go all the way to the Supreme Court. He pledged, however, to obey lower-court orders pending appeal. The Justice Department will this week sue for an injunction against the Texas raise.

Gov. Smith insisted that he would not back down in his confrontation with the administration. "I don't think any President has the right to void a state law," he declared. Gov. Smith was interviewed on a television program shown nationally.

Despite the open opposition of top labor leaders, a key administration official predicted in an interview that rank-and-file workers will "generally accept" Mr. Nixon's price-wage freeze.

Assistant Labor Secretary W. J. Usery Jr. added that he was working within the administration to try to insure that workers "should not have to take the brunt" of the wage-price freeze.

The 500,000-member meat cutters union has announced that it will go to court this week to challenge Mr. Nixon's power to suspend previously negotiated wage increases falling due in the next three months.

First Legal Tests
"We are going to test whether the President has the power to violate a legal labor-management contract," said Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago-based Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers.

The meat cutters' action and the Justice Department's suit against Texas would be the first legal tests of the freeze.

The AFL-CIO has summoned top labor lawyers from all its 120 union affiliates next Thursday to consider further challenges. Also expected to meet with J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, are the top lawyers for the Independent United Auto Workers and United Mine Workers unions, it was learned Friday.

U.K., Italy To Adjust Currencies

If Values Shift In Markets Today

PARIS, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Britain and Italy announced over the weekend that they would follow the West German example and permit their currencies to go beyond the official fixed parity if market pressures force such a change—as they are expected to after the reopening of money markets tomorrow.

The Benelux countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, adopted the policy which they had urged their Common Market partners to accept at last week's fruitless meeting of finance ministers of the six nations of the European Economic Community. The value of the Benelux currencies will be fixed at an official rate for exchange among themselves—a change for the Dutch, whose guilder has been floating since early May.

But for all outside transactions there will be a floating rate. The guilder will continue to find its own level and Belgium will continue its two-tier market—a system which France will begin to employ tomorrow—maintaining the official parity for commercial transactions and a free market for all other business. Luxembourg, which is joined economically with Belgium, has no central bank.

For tourists wishing to convert dollars into local currency, it means the dollar will continue to be worth less than the official value and that the rate will vary from day to day, depending on supply and demand and the attitude of the various central banks.

The banks may intervene at any point to prevent further deterioration, but none has indicated at what level they will do so.

Sterling's Reassurance

The official value of sterling will remain at \$240. But the Bank of England will not sell pounds to keep the rate from going beyond the \$242 maximum allowed under the rules of the International Monetary Fund.

The only assurance it gave to allay fears in foreign governments which hold their reserves in sterling—is that the rate will not be allowed to go below the official \$238, a devaluation that is unlikely in the present circumstances.

The consensus among money market experts is that the pound will settle somewhere around \$245 to \$247.

The Bank of Italy said simply it "might intervene at levels outside" the normal fluctuations around parity—normally 620.5 to 629.5 lire to the dollar.

However, since the crisis erupted, Italian banks have been exchanging not more than 550 a day for tourists at 617.5 lire.

The weekend decisions, sources said, are designed to create uncertainty among speculators and discourage their activities while maximizing the flexibility of the central banks.

Roelet Nilsen, Holland's finance minister, said the Benelux banks would intervene to support the dollar when the rate threatened to become so severe that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Terrorist Bomb Blasts Gates Of Belfast Prison; Five Hurt

BELFAST, Aug. 23 (UPI)—An explosion today blew apart the main gates of the Crumlin Road Prison holding men jailed under Northern Ireland's controversial internment decree.

Police said five persons were injured, including two prison officers. The injured were taken to a hospital next door to the prison.

In another explosion tonight, an office block was razed on Upper Church Street, a quarter mile from the city hall. No one was injured. Housed in the building was the only strip club in Belfast, closed on Sundays.

Police said this blast was caused by 50 pounds of gelignite and was probably the biggest bomb yet used in the city.

The prison explosion, caused either by a five or ten-pound gelignite bomb, tore apart the 15-foot-wide double doors of the maximum security jail and shattered windows in homes and offices for a quarter of a mile along the road.

A crowd immediately gathered outside the prison and, standing in the rain, chanted: "Up the IRA (Irish Republican Army)" and "Power to the prisoners."

More bombings last night and earlier today wrecked a government office in Belfast and damaged a telephone exchange in Armagh.

Earlier in the day, the army rounded up more Roman Catholics from possible internment.

Some already jailed under the controversial act threatened a hunger strike aboard a prison ship.

Meanwhile, the outlawed Irish Republican Army, at which Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said he aimed his "jail without trial" policy, announced it had formed a parliament for Ulster.

In the Irish Republic border town of Monaghan, the IRA said it had set up an Ulster parliament to rival the Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont.

The meeting established a 24-member council for the nine counties of Ulster—the six counties that were partitioned into British-controlled Northern Ireland in 1920 and the counties of Cavan, Monaghan and Donegal, in the Irish Republic, the IRA said.

Yesterday, the British government announced an independent inquiry would be held into allegations of brutality by the army and police in Northern Ireland.

A Ministry of Defense statement said the inquiry would deal specifically with allegations of brutal treatment to persons jailed under the internment rule.

Eban Says Three Arab Chiefs Showed 'Extremism, Rigidity'

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Statements by the leaders of Egypt, Syria and Libya on the Middle East situation have "reflected extremism and rigidity," Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight.

Mr. Eban also expressed surprise at the weekly cabinet meeting at U.S. reaction to statements by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who advocated Israel establish a "permanent government" in occupied Arab territories, government sources said.

Mr. Eban criticized Washington for not checking with the Foreign Ministry on how far Gen. Dayan's statements reflected government opinion before publicly attacking his remarks, the sources said.

Cabinet secretary Michael Arnon told newsmen following the cabinet meeting that Mr. Eban briefed the government on the meeting last week in Damascus between the heads of state of the three Arab countries, in which they reviewed the Middle East situation and continued work on federation of their countries.

Their statements (on the Middle East situation) reflected "extremism and rigidity," Mr. Arnon quoted Mr. Eban as telling the newsmen.

"The three governments refuse to accept the principles of negotiation, recognition and peace," he quoted Mr. Eban as saying.

"Thus, Egypt expresses its opposition to the (November 1967) Security Council resolution," he said.

Last Thursday, Gen. Dayan said Israel should establish a permanent government in the occupied areas. In clarifying remarks yesterday, he said this did not mean annexation.

He said he had used the term permanent in the context of the government establishing long-term development programs for the people of the area; projects a temporary administration would not undertake.

Dayan Sets Conditions
JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Gen. Dayan said yesterday that any settlement with the Arab countries should allow Israel to retain some occupied areas in the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank area of Jordan, and the Golan Heights in Syria.

Perhaps to minimize further objection from his government colleagues, Gen. Dayan said that these points were simply "thought fragments" about the kind of settlement both sides could live with.

Britain and Italy Will Adjust Values of Their Currencies

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competitive position of the three as a whole was imperiled.

As European currencies float higher, U.S. exports will cost less in relation to the local currency (except under the two-tier system in Belgium and France).

The Benelux governments also asked for an early resumption of EEC talks in an effort to establish a community-wide policy. The finance ministers of the six adjourned early Friday, saying they would meet again Sept. 13.

The three small nations said they were "deeply conscious of Europe's obligations and, being desirous of making the maximum contribution to the development of the community and the completion of the economic and monetary union, they have considered it to be most desirable to propose to the governments of the three other member states...to resume their consultations in the EEC council as soon as possible...in the first days of September."

(In Stockholm, the government announced tonight that foreign currency dealing would be resumed in Sweden tomorrow and that the parity value of the crown

would not be altered. Reuters reported. A government communiqué said the central bank would not fix a buying floor for the dollar for the time being.

(Sweden's Premier Olof Palme said his government was ready to take part in efforts to reform the world monetary system.

The Bank of Greece announced tonight that foreign currency dealings would be resumed in Greece tomorrow and that the parity value of the drachma to the dollar would remain unchanged.

Schiller's Regrets

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said today that the Common Market ministerial meeting in Brussels missed a good chance last week of agreeing on common measures to deal with the international monetary crisis.

He also said it was necessary for the nation's workers and unions to exercise restraint in wage-increase demands because of the increased competition West German exports now expect as a result of the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed by President Nixon.

Mr. Schiller, in an interview in the newspaper Welt am Sonntag, said: "I am of the opinion that a great chance was missed in Brussels."

He added, however, "It will not come to a split inside the EEC. The community has experienced similar crises already and has come through them."

Seoul Red Cross Asks More Talks With North

SEOUL, Aug. 22 (AP)—South Korea's National Red Cross Society yesterday proposed to its North Korean counterpart the holding of two meetings before preliminary talks Sept. 28 for discussing procedural matters on full fledged meetings on the fate of ten million separated Korean families.

The South Korean proposal came a day after officials from the two Red Cross groups of the partitioned country had an amiable four-minute meeting at Panmunjom, in what was the first bilateral North-South Korea contact since the Korean war, 1950-1953.

Berlin Pact Draft Seen For Today

Details of Accord Leaked in Bonn

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short of completely free movement.

In Western Allied circles it is believed that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko journeyed secretly to East Berlin last week to quell last-minute objections by the East German Communist leadership on the access question and other issues pertaining to East German sovereignty.

The draft agreement of the ambassadors foresees periodic visits by West Berliners to East Berlin and East Germany. But it is believed that in the interest of compromise and of nominal respect for East German sovereignty the details of this will be left to subsidiary negotiations between East Berlin and the West Berlin city government.

Judging by what has been disclosed by the sources in Bonn, the ambassadorial agreement contains many substantial improvements for West Berlin's citizens and for the economy and culture of the city.

West Berlin's vital goods transport, 40 percent of which move on the autobahns to and from West Germany, are to be sealed before shipment, precluding the long delays at East German customs controls that have often served the Communist authorities as a form of harassment.

It is understood the agreement will also open the way for participation of West Berliners in arts, entertainment and sports competitions and performances in East Germany where they have been barred for a long time.

The sources said that while West Germany's political "presence" in West Berlin is to be somewhat diminished by the agreement, basic activities of the federal government will continue there.

Specifically, plenary sessions of Bonn's Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are to be barred from West Berlin, but smaller groups of Bonn parliamentarians will be allowed to convene there.

The federal president and chancellor will also be permitted to come to West Berlin as long as they perform no "constitutional acts" there.

A number of federal offices, including the federal insurance authority, will remain in West Berlin.

Another important link between Bonn and West Berlin, the use of federal German passports by its citizens, is to be upheld. However, the Western Allies acceded to a Soviet demand that the federal passport used by West Berliners contain a stamp showing that they were issued under the authority of the Western sector commandants.

Court Returns Ky to Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

have repeatedly charged that he is doing, the opponent, whoever he is, would merely be serving as a dupe to the president and to the Americans, who want the election to appear legitimate even if it really is not.

Gen. Minh met with Mr. Ky just after withdrawing Friday morning and the Minh advisers say the vice-president gave assurances that he would not run even in the unlikely case that he would be put back on the ballot. Today, at the news conference where Mr. Ky said he still couldn't make up his mind, several of Gen. Minh's most ardent supporters listened nervously along with staff members of the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Thieu, who was apparently convinced Friday night by Mr. Bunker that Mr. Ky, whom he had maneuvered out of the contest, was better than no opponent at all, was reported to say about the frantic maneuvering of the last few days. But he has begun his campaign in effect.

A large banner over the four-lane highway between Saigon and Bien Hoa proclaimed his "Four Noes" platform: opposing coalition, neutralization, territorial concession or political freedom for the Vietnamese Communists.

And today a new anti-Ky and anti-Minh daily newspaper, whose advent had been widely heralded by banners on the streets long before Gen. Minh pulled out of the campaign and confronted Mr. Thieu with the prospect of a meaningless election, hit the newsstands.

Its headline was "General Ky Likes Only Sexy Dances," and it had a picture of Mrs. Ky smiling at an American Navy admiral, William F. Briney, who departed Southeast Asia waters long ago.

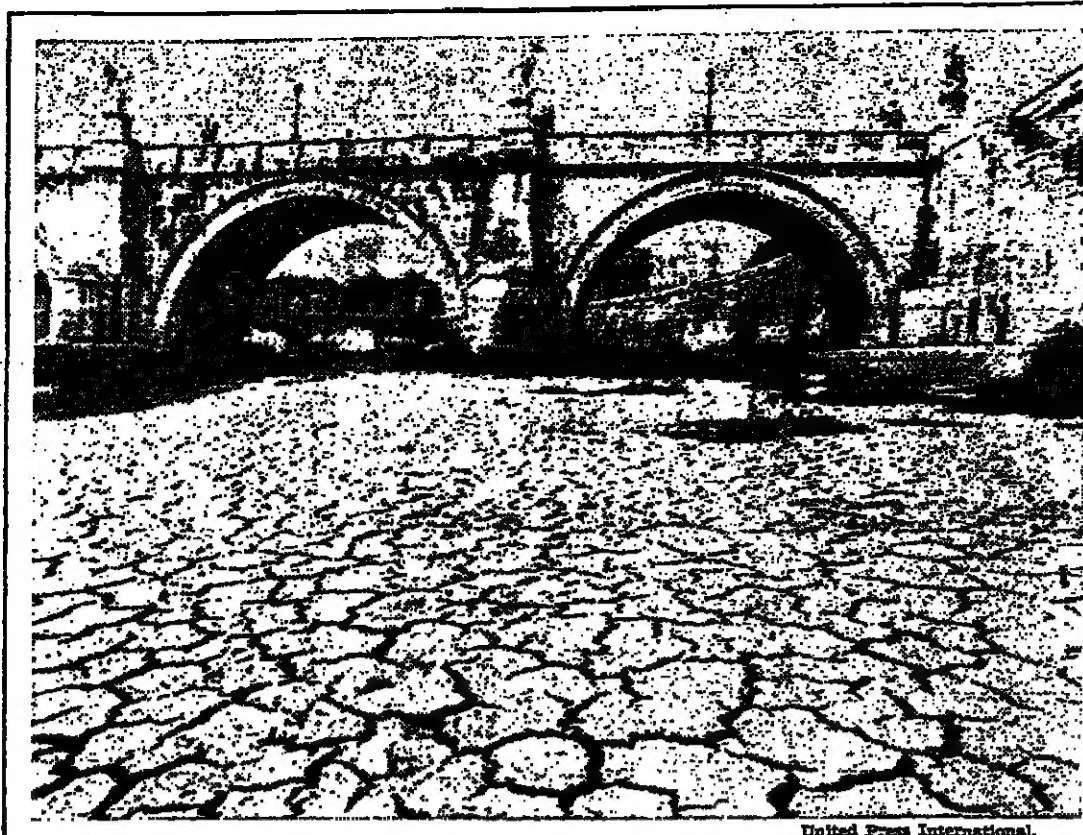
● The Office of Emergency Preparedness released the text of the regulations drawn to implement the freeze. Immediately, Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D., Ind., asked the OEP to explain why stock prices have been allowed to increase in the face of a portion of the President's executive order forbidding any form of higher "transaction prices."

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LACK OF ACQUA—On Saturday, after a long heat spell without any rain, the bed of Rome's Tiber River looked like a parched desert land or, better still, a giant mosaic. The dome of St. Peter's can be seen through bridge's arch at right.

Texas, Union Democrats Attack Nixon Plan

Map Fight on As Too Late, Hurting Workers

By Warren Weaver Jr.

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—and I am cognizant that George Meany [President of the AFL-CIO] represents over one million workers—can wreck a President's program that is geared to assist the American people out of a dilemma," the Vice-President stated.

Mr. Agnew branded as "a weak case" the labor claims that the Nixon package favored big business. He said that despite idle plant capacity in the United States, the proposed investment tax credits were needed so industry could buy the new equipment needed to make U.S. firms more efficient and competitive.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama said he had hoped that Mr. Nixon would exempt teachers and state employees from the freeze, but he would not defy the President.

Gov. Smith said he does not agree with labor leaders who are resisting the wage freeze. He pointed out that he had advocated a price-wage freeze to combat inflation a year ago, in his campaign for re-election. But now, he said, the Texas Legislature has enacted the wage increase and he has to uphold the constitution and law of the state.

McGovern Attack

In other developments: ● Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, the only announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the wage-price-rent freeze, while "a positive measure," can succeed only at the expense of workers unless a tax is imposed on all earnings of large corporations in excess of earnings made in the 1970s.

The tax rate on such excess profits should be 32 percent, Sen. McGovern said at a press conference in Tampa, Fla. As president, he recalled the excess-profits tax levied during the Korean war in the early 1950s.

● Pollster Albert B. Sindinger, reporting on a phone survey of 1,122 persons made Wednesday, said 78.1 percent termed the President's new economic policy a good idea, in contrast with a 15-year low in consumer confidence in the economy that Mr. Sindinger had found before the freeze. The poll-taker said 90 percent feel that the President's new program will help halt inflation and create new jobs.

● Gov. Smith reported a public reaction opposite to the one found by Mr. Sindinger. Comments are running 4 to 1 in favor of the move to raise the pay of 122,000 teachers and Texas employees, he said.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—President Nixon was accused yesterday by the Democratic National Committee of delaying for two-and-a-half years and then coming up with an economic program "that clearly favored corporate interests over those of the average American family."

In its first official comment on the President's week-old recommendations on inflation and unemployment, the Democratic high command called two elements of the program "long overdue and welcome," but criticized almost everything else at considerable length.

The acceptable proposals were the wage-price freeze, which many prominent Democrats had been urging for months, and the decision to revise the international monetary system by halting the conversion of foreign-held dollars into gold.

Heavy Discrimination

Even here, the Democrats were critical at the same time, charging that the wage-price freeze, by leaving profits, dividends and interest rates untouched, "discriminates heavily against salaried and hourly workers."

Both decisions, in themselves, offer no solution to inflation or the distressing U.S. balance of payments deficit," the national committee statement declared.

"They merely provide the Nixon administration with an opportunity to develop solutions."

The Democrats' position paper included a long chronology of Mr. Nixon's comments on the economy since 1968, together with statistics on unemployment and inflation over the period and various Democratic proposals for change, many of which the President finally adopted in one form or another.

The Democratic analysis appeared in a special edition of the national committee's biweekly newsletter, "Fact." Party aides said it carried the endorsement of the national chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has been vacationing in Europe.

According to the Democrats, the President's "new economic game plan is distinctly Republican in character," denying wage increases to public employees and military personnel, "while doing nothing about the windfall profits being accumulated on Wall Street."

The party statement suggested strongly that the Democratic majorities in the Senate and House would not approve Mr. Nixon's request for an investment tax credit without revision, on top of the accelerated depreciation schedule the administration has already granted industry.

Together, the statement estimated, these new policies would produce "an \$8 billion tax bonanza in one year for big business."

"It is certain that congressional Democrats will fight the Nixon decision to make the poor and government employees pay for this gigantic tax break for big business," the national committee declared.

Serious Imbalance

Contending that there was a "serious imbalance" between the amount of business tax relief and an estimated \$2 billion to \$3 billion for individuals, the Democrats proposed:

● Increasing individual tax relief by an unspecified amount and postponing the increase in the social security tax rate scheduled to take effect next January.

● Substituting the investment tax credit for the liberalized depreciation schedules, rather than adding the new benefit on top.

The Democrats warned that the 10 percent surcharge on imported products, while effective in the area of balance of payments deficit, "might easily be retained for purely protectionist reasons."

Those arrested also included three Air Force men and four women. The protesters said they considered Gen. Westmoreland, former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam and now Army chief of staff, to be a war criminal.

End of Protectionism, Too Japanese Says Revaluation Is Only One of U.S. Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—There were strong indications tonight that revaluation of its currency is only part of the price required from Japan for an end to the international monetary crisis.

Japanese bankers and businessmen have been urging the government to let the yen float or to revalue it upward in return for removal of the ten percent import surcharge imposed by the United States as part of its tough program to protect the dollar.

But Japan's ambassador in Washington, Nobuhiko Ushiba, who returned home tonight for urgent talks with the government, told reporters that the United States does not regard revaluation as the only precondition for withdrawing the surcharge.

Finance Ministry sources said the Americans are proposing, through bilateral talks, a package deal that would settle all outstanding economic problems between the two countries.

This, the sources said, would include not only a change in currency parities, but removal by the Tokyo government of barriers that Japan set up in the postwar period to protect its industries from foreign financial capital and imports.

Japan has removed many of them but there is considerable American resentment that many of the sectors of the economy most attractive to Americans are still restricted.

\$1.3 Billion Imbalance

The financial and import restrictions, plus a flood of low-priced Japanese goods into the United States, is blamed by American officials for a deficit of \$1.3 billion in two-way trade last year.

Prior to President Nixon's measures last Sunday, there were firm indications that the figure would double in Japan's favor this year.

Japan, however, has dug in against international settlement of the monetary problems.

Finance Ministry officials tonight denied reports in Tokyo and Washington that Japan was demanding a dollar devaluation as part of such a settlement.

They said Japan's attitude was that international cooperation was necessary to solve the problems and no one country should be required to make the sacrifice—an apparent warning against American pressure for revaluation of the yen, now officially fixed at 360 to the dollar.

The officials also ruled out floating of the yen, allowing it to find its own natural level against the dollar, saying that this would be tantamount to a revaluation, and would be a process requiring a much longer time period, during which uncertainty would continue.

Finance Ministry sources tonight also denied that a senior official in talks in Washington last week proposed what would amount to a 5 percent devaluation of the dollar.

They were commenting on Japanese press reports that Tokyo's Kashwagi, a senior government financial adviser, had proposed increasing the official price of gold from the present \$35 an ounce to \$38.75 while the yen would remain at the old rate.

The reports said that U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker rejected the proposal.

Finance Ministry sources in Tokyo said Mr. Kashwagi had no powers to bargain with the U.S. government or make any proposals.

Yen Change Barred

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Kashwagi said Friday night, after meetings with high U.S. and International Monetary Fund officials, that Japan will not revalue its yen.

He also said he believes Japan will have to accept President Nixon's new economic moves, including the protective 10 percent surcharge on imports.

Mr. Kashwagi was dispatched to Paris following Mr. Nixon's Aug. 15 economic announcement, then to Washington. He intends to leave today for Tokyo, where he will report to Japanese government authorities.

The Japanese special emissary, met here with Mr. Volcker and with Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the IMF.

Japanese "Sacrifices"

HONOLULU, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Japan's Fuji Bank chairman said here last night that he thinks Japan can make "temporary sacrifices" similar to those asked of Americans by President Nixon in his drastic economy measures.

Yoshihiko Iwasa, the chairman, was speaking to reporters after a daylong meeting here of American and Japanese businessmen and bankers.

He added that the Japanese delegation, which he led, understood better the reasons for Mr. Nixon's imposition of the 10 percent surcharge on imports.

He said Americans here have indicated that the surcharge could be only temporary and was for the long-term benefit of Japan as well as of the United States.

Discussion between the 50 Japanese and U.S. industrialists ranged from revaluation of the yen to the imports surcharge.

U.S. delegation chairman, James H. Callaghan, chairman of Pan American World Airways, said revaluation of the yen was the critical issue, but one of a

number of aspects that have to be worked out to bring about world trade balance.

Mr. Callaghan said the key issue facing both nations was bringing about a balance of trade.

Tokyo Dollar Hoarded

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Japan's holdings of gold and foreign currency—mainly American dollars—have swollen to \$11.6 billion, the Finance Ministry estimated yesterday.

It said the international flight from American money has dumped \$3.7 billion into the Japanese Treasury since Aug. 1, most of it since President Nixon unveiled the dollar from gold Aug. 15.

Japanese businessmen, who do most of their international buying and selling with dollars, hurried to trade them in for Japanese yen after Mr. Nixon's announcement. Fear that Mr. Nixon was about to force Japan to raise the price of the yen was the motive.

Revalue the American dollar, the revaluation of the Bank of Japan bought an estimated 2.5 billion U.S. dollars with Japanese currency last week—one of the most turbulent in the history of the country's financial history.

The action kept the dollar at its parity of 360 yen, but by the end of the week most Japanese banks were refusing to convert the dollar holdings of Americans and other foreign visitors to Japan.

China Assails U.S. Regime's Wage Freeze

(Continued from Page 1)

HONG KONG, Aug. 22 (UPI)—In its first public comment on the new economic policies of the United States, Communist China, described them today as "reactionary measures shifting the financial and economic crisis onto the workers."

A Peking dispatch received here from Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency, said the measures were "taken by United States monopoly ruling circles, who are already beset with difficulties at home and abroad."

The dispatch said the measures would "certainly sharpen contradictions between the proletariat and the workers' movement in the country."

The dispatch significantly mentioned no reference to President Nixon. The economic policies announced by the President were simply referred to as government measures.

The Peking government's criticisms to be commentary of U.S. policies and actions, which since early this year has ceased attacking President Nixon personally.

Prior to that, propaganda attacks on the President were almost weekly occurrences. The U.S. leader is soon to be a state visitor to China.

Hsinhua's comments today were made in the context of a report on strikes by West Coast longshoremen and other American labor groups.

This West Coast longshoremen strike, which has been threatened by threats of fines and other sanctions into abandoning their strike.

Their strike has dealt heavy blows to the U.S. monopoly capitalists," Hsinhua said, "and marks the new awakening and mighty fighting strength of the American working class."

Hsinhua reported that 150,000 workers were involved in 363 stoppages in the United States and other strikes in various parts of the country.

The agency said new strikes were planned by American workers to combat the government wage-price freeze.

4 Swim for Freedom

MILAN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Four Hungarians, including a seven-year-old girl, swam two kilometers from Yugoslavia to Italy Friday night to ask for political asylum.

They reached Milan by train and reported to police, it was disclosed today.

The President's daughter, Mrs. Patricia Nixon, was in Milan Friday night, it was reported.

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Bonn Plans Law Penalizing Noise And Air Pollution

BONN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Air pollution and noise will be punishable by either heavy fines or up to ten years' imprisonment under the terms of a law the government Friday asked parliament to approve.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told a news conference West Germany thus would become the first European country to carry out a 1968 demand by the Council of Europe that governments restrict air pollution and noise.

For the first time, all industrial sources of air pollution and noise will be registered, Mr. Genscher said.

The law will permit the government to set maximum noise levels for everything down to and including motor-assisted bicycles and lawn mowers, the minister said.

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Taiwan Cuts More Ties

TAIPEI, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Nationalist China Friday broke off diplomatic relations with Sierra Leone because of the West African nation's recognition of Communist China earlier this week.

Sierra Leone became the fifth African country to recognize Peking in recent months.

Earth Tremors in Italy

VARAZZE, Italy, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Two earth tremors early yesterday hurtled hundreds of people rushing into the streets of Varazze, but police reported no injuries and only minor damage.

The tremors were also felt in nearby Savona, and others were felt in Genoa and the surrounding Liguria region.

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1969 Report Opposing SST Finally Made Public by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The administration has quietly made public a secret report commissioned by President Nixon that recommended withdrawal from the SST prototype program in 1969.

The 18-page report of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Transport Review Committee was not revealed during the congressional battles that finally led to the defeat of appropriations for funding of the SST last March.

The committee of scientists headed by Richard L. Garwin, a physicist of the IBM Watson Laboratory in New York City,

concluded on March 30, 1969, that "we recommend the termination of the development contracts and the withdrawal of government support from the SST prototype program."

The findings of the committee ran counter to supporting arguments by the government's SST manager, William M. Magruder.

Conservation Groups

A copy of the report was made available to the press by the American Civil Liberties Union, Friends of the Earth and the Sierra Club. ACLU and the conservation organizations sued for release of the report under the Freedom of Information Act of 1968.

The U.S. District Court examined the report from disclosure because of presidential privilege, but was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. The Justice Department decided last week against trying to keep the report classified, according to papers filed with the district court.

The report cited among other problems with the SST that the Boeing Co. had defaulted in 1969. It urged the government to drop support of the program, which would have brought estimated savings of \$47 million from costs inherent in the contract after April 15, 1969.

No Prestige Loss

The scientists also maintained that the United States would not lose prestige by discontinuing the SST.

The ad hoc committee also drew these conclusions:

• "On net, the balance-of-payments effects may be either positive or negative, but are likely to be small."

• "The sonic boom of the Boeing SST, of the (British-French) Concorde, and of the Soviet Tu-144 are all such that public reaction in the United States and in Europe will not allow their operation over land."

Trail of Money, Blood Leads to Holdup Suspect

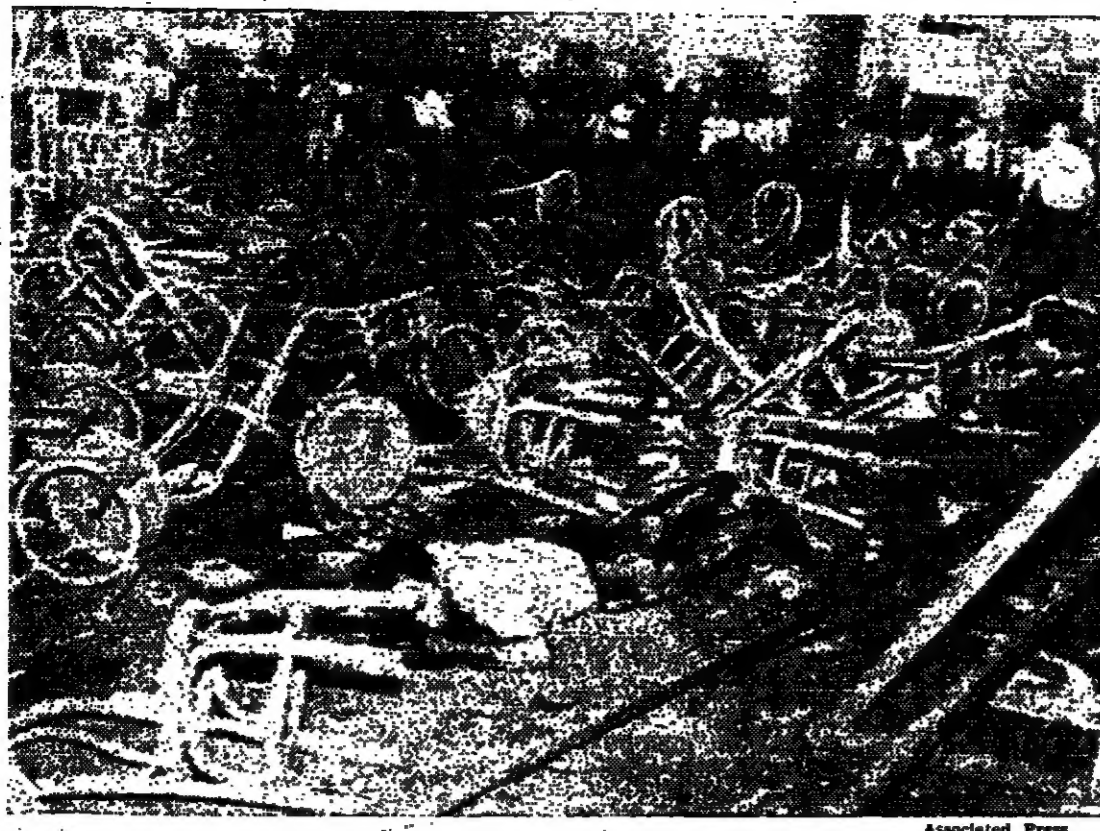
NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Police followed a trail of blood and money to a hospital last week and arrested a man suspected of taking \$1,700 at gunpoint from a bank.

As the robber was leaving a First National City Bank branch, he tried to shoot a guard. The guard shot the man in the chest.

The man fled, blood spurting from his face. In the street, his foot bag broke and \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills trickled out.

Police followed the money and blood to a subway station, out an exit and to a hospital. At the hospital, they arrested Herman Wheeler, 28.

Of the stolen money, \$1,200 was recovered. The rest was apparently picked up by passersby.



BOMBED—A wounded man lies amid piles of overturned chairs directly in front of speaker's platform shattered by terrorist bombs in Manila Saturday night.

Mass Political Assassination Attempt

Grenade Attack Kills 8, Injures 96 in Manila

MANILA, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A mass political assassination attempt left the Philippines in a state of shock today with some of the nation's best known opposition leaders fighting for their lives.

Two fragmentation grenades hurled during a Liberal party rally in a Manila square last night ripped through the crowded speaker's platform and into those pressed close to the stage.

Hospital and police authorities said eight persons were killed including a 5-year-old boy. The orphaned wounded at least 96 persons, virtually the entire leadership of the opposition party, including all its eight candidates for the Nov. 9 senatorial election.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo cabled Philippine foreign envoys all over the world today and said Communist elements were believed responsible for the incident.

Mr. Romulo's cable said initial investigation by the Philippine national police indicated that four members of the Communist guerrilla New People's Army (NPA) had slipped into Manila to organize the bombing. The NPA is the military arm of the outlawed Communist party of the Philippines.

Police picked up a suspect early today and were interrogating him. He was identified only as "Henry."

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who heads the ruling Nationalist party, called the attack "a national tragedy." He ordered all government agencies including the armed forces to track down the grenade throwers.

Two senators—Sergio Osmeña Jr., the Liberals' defeated candidate for president in 1969, and Jovito Salonga, one of the Liberals' best vote-getters—were given only a "fifty-fifty" chance of survival.

Others who sustained serious

injuries were the Liberal party's candidate for mayor of Manila, Congressman Ramon Bagatsing and senatorial hopefuls Sen. Genaro Magasaysay, Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw, Congressman John Osmena, Salipada Pendatun and Congressman Melanio Singson and Edgar U. Ibarra.

Party president Gerardo Roxas and his wife, Judy, also were hospitalized. From his bed, Mr. Roxas said he was holding President Marcos "personally responsible for the brutal and senseless carnage that took place in Plaza Miranda." He pledged to go through with the Nov. 9 elections.

The Liberal party's only major leader untouched by the grenades was Sen. Benigno Aquino, who made plans today to have other politicians campaign for the wounded candidates.

The Soledad Brothers' Story Begins, Ends in Prison Deaths

By Steven R. Weisman

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—In January, 1970, a fight broke out in a prison yard at the Soledad Correctional Training Facility, a state prison in California's lush Salinas Valley. Trying to quell the disturbance, a white guard shot and killed three inmates, all black.

The incident began a chain of events that eventually led to two trials that have become cause célèbres for black militants, white radicals and some liberals, who have protested the prosecution of the well-known activists, George Jackson, the other "Soledad Brothers" and Angela Davis.

Two days after the original Soledad incident, a Monterey County grand jury ruled that the deaths of the three inmates were "justifiable homicide." Hours after news of the decision reached the prison, a white guard was murdered, George Jackson was one of three black prisoners—the "Soledad Brothers"—charged with the crime.

Throughout the series of widely publicized incidents that led finally to his death yesterday in an attempt to escape from San Quentin prison, Jackson had served some 11 years in prison. In a recent interview, he said: "I can't live up to the expectations of prison life. I never will. The whole truth is that I would hope to escape."

Since 1960, Jackson had been serving an indeterminate prison sentence of one year to life for armed robbery. He contended that the denial of parole stemmed from his politics. Had he been convicted of murdering the prison guard, he would have faced a mandatory death penalty.

The brothers—Jackson, 28, and Fleeta Drumgo, 26—drew greater publicity with the publication last year of Jackson's prison letters under the title, "Soledad Brother." Reviewers found the statements of Jackson, who had originally been imprisoned for armed robbery, to constitute an articulate and powerful revolutionary manifesto.

Jackson was also linked to Angela Davis, the avowed California Communist who has been charged with playing a role in the violent attempt to free Jackson and his two co-defendants in a bizarre courtroom episode in Marin County, in August, 1970.

In that incident, Jackson's 16-year-old brother, Jonathan, invaded a courtroom and took several hostages, including a judge, demanding the release of the Soledad prisoners. A shootout ensued, resulting in the death of four persons, including a judge and young Jackson.

Miss Davis, a former philosophy

Moonquakes' Source Found To Be Deep

Most Occur Below Ocean of Storms

By Abigail Brett

HOUSTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—The source of most of the quakes on the moon is a small region in the Ocean of Storms, 400 miles below the lunar surface.

"This is of great excitement to us at the same time that it is a puzzle," said Dr. Gary Latham, of Columbia University. "Quakes originate at great depth on earth, but how does this happen on the moon, which is four times smaller and where the internal pressures are a lot less?"

Scientists have known for almost two years that 80 percent of the quakes on the moon come from the same region, but this is the first time they have known the size and depth of the quake source.

The reason they now know the size and depth is that they now have three (Apollo-12, 14 and 15) seismometers on the moon, which lets them triangulate seismic signals and lets them pinpoint the source of the signals.

The region producing most of the moonquakes is a spot six miles across and 400 miles deep that lies between the Apollo-12 landing site, in the Ocean of Storms, and the Apollo-14 landing site, in the hills of Fra Mauro.

Middle of Perigee

A quake that lasted one hour in this region was recorded by all three seismometers Aug. 6, which was in the middle of perigee, or the time when the moon is closest to earth. Most moonquakes occur during perigee, which leads scientists to think that the tidal pull of the earth triggers the quakes.

"We know that the quake source is small and at great depth, but we are at a loss to explain what the mechanism is that produces these moonquakes," Dr. Latham said.

No theory excludes the possibility that pockets of hot lava are still buried beneath the moon. If a hot mass of lava moved against solid rock, it would cause the crust to crack.

"Earth tides may be pumping magma through cracks in the moon the way tides pump water in the ocean," Dr. Latham said. "Magma is forced into pre-existing fractures and we have a moonquake."

Both Miss Davis and the Soledad brothers are maintaining that the trials are illegitimate and acts of political repression by the government.

Miss Davis is being tried along with Russell Magee, 33, who was in the Marin County courtroom at the time of the shootout last year. Magee was named by a San Quentin official yesterday as having been involved in the attempted escape.

Jackson's book of letters was praised by many reviewers as a scorching statement of black rage. "This is one nigger who is positively displeased," he said of himself in one passage. "I'll never forgive, I'll never forget, and if I'm guilty of anything at all it's of not leaning on them hard enough. War without terms."

He said that the two white prisoners killed were John Lynn, 29, who was serving a term for robbery and was assigned as a kitchen worker, and Ronald L. Kane, 23, who was serving a sentence for escape with force.

When Jackson was shot, he had a .38-caliber revolver, Mr. Parks said.

Mr. Parks said the two white inmates and the guards had been killed by participants in the attempted escape. He did not know, he said, who killed whom.

He said that it was assumed that "somebody was out of his cell in the adjustment center." He said that it was also assumed that this prisoner had captured the guard on duty there and then released the others.

He was asked about a volley of shots that reporters heard fired at about 4 p.m. and he said this occurred when the prisoners who had been released from their cells in the adjustment center were herded out.

"If one of these men made a false move, he would have been dead and I wouldn't apologize," Mr. Parks said. "When you walk in and see your fellow officers in a pool of blood, it doesn't help your frame of mind."

B-52s Again Pounded in DMZ: U.S. Halts Observer-Copters

SAYGON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—U.S. B-52 bombers lashed North Vietnamese rocket and gun sites inside the Demilitarized Zone today and yesterday. Military spokesmen said a week of heavy fighting just below the border had cost the Communists at least 79 dead.

South Vietnamese spokesmen declined to disclose the number of government casualties in action along the DMZ defense line during the week but conservative estimates were that at least 100 men were killed and as many wounded.

U.S. military spokesmen said the B-52 target inside the southern sector of the DMZ today was "rocket ridge," a ridgeline dotted with rocket, mortar and automatic weapons positions used to fire on a string of government outposts below the DMZ.

Military spokesmen in Phnom Penh reported today that Cambodian forces killed an estimated 100 Communist troops in fighting yesterday in the Andauing rubber plantation about 25 miles north of the capital. The spokesmen reported Cambodian losses of two dead and 15 wounded.

A 15,000-man Cambodian infantry task force backed by newly committed U.S. armored vehicles and supported by air strikes captured the village of Andauing, about six miles east of Highway 6, spokesmen said.

FBI Catches 25 In Anti-War Raids At 2 Draft Offices

CAMDEN, N.J., Aug. 22 (UPI).—FBI agents raided Selective Service offices here and in Buffalo, N.Y., during the night, seizing 25 anti-war activists—including two Roman Catholic priests and a Protestant minister—bent on destroying draft records. Many, including the priests, were caught "in the act," the FBI said today.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover issued a statement in Washington announcing the Camden raid, which netted 20 persons—eight in the Selective Service office, four in a churchyard across the street and eight in a home a block away.

Mr. Hoover said the eight suspects arrested in the draft office already had lowered several mail bags full of draft records from the fifth floor office in the Post Office Building.

The predawn raid in Camden came only six hours after FBI agents and police in Buffalo, equipped with floodlights and a police dog, seized five other suspects alleged to have been ransacking federal offices housing local draft boards and an Army intelligence unit. The three men and two women were shoeless, had their faces blackened with charcoal and wore dark shirts and shorts.

FBI spokesmen refused to say how they knew the draft board invasions were under way. Asked if the raids in Camden and Buffalo were related, a spokesman said, "No comment."

Pentagon Topped Publicity Budget By \$14 Million

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—A General Accounting Office study released yesterday by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., revealed that the Department of Defense last year spent about \$14 million more on publicity and information programs than its original budget of \$40 million called for.

The Pentagon's 1970 budget for public relations and information activities was set at \$40 million, but the GAO said an additional \$13.9 million was spent on publicity by the Office of Information for the Armed Services, the Air Force's Aerospace Audio-Visual Service, and military recruiting services.

Rep. Bingham, in requesting the study last July 2, said: "Last year, Congress expressly prohibited DOD propaganda unless specifically authorized by Congress."

54 Nations Sign Charter on TV Satellite System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Representatives of 54 nations signed a permanent charter for the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization in ceremonies at the State Department Friday.

Of the 54 signers, 51 were members of the 80-member Interim Intelsat consortium. Three more of the original members are required for the two-thirds majority that will inaugurate the new agreement, which provides for the gradual relaxation of the United States' monopoly control of the world's satellite communications.

France, West Germany, Belgium and Mexico have declined so far to sign the agreement.

Arthur C. Clarke, the British scientist and writer and author of "2001: A Space Odyssey," who first outlined the prospect of satellite communications in a science fiction article in 1945, proclaimed the new agreement as "the first draft of the articles of federation of the United States of Earth."

"The engineering problems of bringing education, literacy, improved hygiene and agricultural techniques to every human being on this planet have now been solved," Mr. Clarke continued. "But of course, the technical problem is the easy one. Do we have the imagination and the statesmanship to use this new tool for the benefit of all mankind?" he asked. "Or will it be used merely to peddle detergents and propaganda?"

U.S. Copter Crash Kills Pilot, 2 Hurt

BAD BRUCKENAU, West Germany, Aug. 23 (AP).—A U.S. Army helicopter pilot was killed and two others seriously injured when their aircraft hit high-tension wires and crashed yesterday near this north Bavarian town.

The accident came four days after a U.S. Army Chinook helicopter exploded and crashed in Bavaria, killing all 27 men aboard.

N.C. 'Miracle From God'?

Boy Without Eye Said to See With Socket, in X-Ray Vision

BLACK MOUNTAIN, N.C., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A photographer sent by the National Enquirer to check out reports of a 9-year-old boy being able to "see" with an empty eye socket said today that the boy has X-ray vision.

"It just sent chills up my spine," said Ewart Ball, a veteran freelance photographer.

The story of young David Pelletier Jr. was disclosed last week by his father, a former religious broadcaster. The elder Pelletier said the boy lost one eye in an accident three years ago, but was able to "see" through the socket.

"It is my feeling he may be seeing with his spiritual eye, his resurrected eye," said the father, who called it a "miracle from God."

An Asheville, N.C., doctor, among other witnesses, previously confirmed that the boy has the ability to see when his eyesocket is empty. "It usually is filled with a plastic eye."

Mr. Ball said he was assigned to conduct a private "test" of the boy to see if it was all a hoax.

Patch Was Used

Accompanied by Lewis Green, editor of the local weekly newspaper, Mr. Ball tested the boy privately in a room of the Pelletier home. The photographer said a patch was placed over the good eye.

Mr. Ball said the boy was able to identify a flashlight in his camera, the flashlight, his comb, a fountain pen, money and words scribbled by Mr. Lewis on a note pad.

"And there was no mistake anywhere," he said. "Of course, the boy has to have it (the object) at approximately the right distance, which is between 3 and 10 inches, and it has to be well lighted."

Mr. Ball said that in conducting the tests "we found out the boy was seeing through the plastic eye he wore over his empty eye socket."

"So we experimented and found when we put the patch over the bad eye, he could see through the patch."

"So we said if he could see through these things, why couldn't he see through other things?" Mr. Ball said they held up a note pad and "held things such as my comb and a fountain pen behind it and of course he read the lettering and identified the objects behind the pad."

"So he not only can see with this empty eye socket, but he can see through objects," Mr. Ball deduced.

In another experiment, when Mr. Ball was asking the boy to identify his flashlight, the boy said he also saw a battery.

"He said he saw a battery and I said what kind and he spelled, 'It Was Weird'."

"I didn't even know what kind of batteries were in my flashlight so I opened it up and sure enough, it was an Eveready battery. It was weird."

The photographer said he understood the boy was beginning to see things in other parts of the house. "Things like the shipping label on the back of the refrigerator."

"The boy's ability is getting stronger," he said. "He's only been doing this the past several weeks."

Mr. Ball said the boy has "to wiggle his head around to get a line on what he's trying to see, but when he did identify something, it just sent chills up my spine."

Strikers Picket At N.Y. Museum

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Striking workers at the Museum of Modern Art here waved prints of the museum's collection of paintings as they demonstrated yesterday outside the building over the lay-off of 53 staff members.

The pickets—assistant curators, clerks, and waitresses—implored the public not to enter the museum. They were also protesting a cut in the number of temporary exhibitions at the museum brought about by the high cost of transport and insurance.

The museum employs about 440 people. Museum officials said the measures were "painful steps" the result of a \$1,355,000 deficit this year.

Board Denies Hoffa's Third Bid for Parole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI).—Former Teamster president James Hoffa, 58, who has served four years and five months in the federal penitentiary, was denied parole Friday for the third time.

Chairman George J. Reed of the U.S. Board of Parole said Hoffa's case will be considered again in June, 1972, the date originally set last March when the board denied his second bid for parole.

Crowds Cheer Nixon At Finch Wedding

LA CANADA, Calif., Aug. 22 (AP).—President Nixon was surrounded in a crush of spectators Friday night when he arrived for the wedding of Maureen Finch, daughter of presidential counselor Robert H. Finch.

The crowd of hundreds jammed a street across from La Canada Presbyterian Church, whistling, cheering and applauding when the President, his wife and his daughter Julie Eisenhower arrived. Miss Finch, 29, a student at Occidental College, married John Shaw, 34, second-year law student at Loyola University in Los Angeles.

Mr. Finch and the President went across the street before the wedding to greet the crowd. They were quickly surrounded by screaming throngs and retreated to the church.

My Cup Runneth Over

NARBONNE, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—A fountain in the main square flowed with wine donated by wine growers during an annual wine festival here. Residents and tourists drank for free.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro

Marlboro

Marlboro

Second Wind

There were some comments, at the time Mr. Nixon announced his new economic policy, that he had wisely chosen to drop his blockbuster while Congress was on holiday. The effect of his timing, however, was to give the Democrats a chance to catch their second wind, to sample the atmosphere after the initial euphoria had shredded somewhat, and to rebuild their case against the Nixon administration.

Since the President did, in substance, what the Democrats had been urging for many months, and with the legislative weapons they supplied, the Democrats were somewhat in the position of Mr. Wilson, in Britain, when the Conservatives opened the way into the Common Market. And the reaction of the Democratic high command was not unlike that of the Labor party executive: It was not what Mr. Nixon did to which they object now, but the way in which he did it.

One can discount the polemics launched against Mr. Nixon's dramaturgy by the Democratic National Committee—that is largely a matter of sour grapes, plus an attempt to capitalize on the kind of criticism of the Nixon techniques that was highlighted in "The Selling of a President." And the committee was well within its debating rights in scoring Mr. Nixon's delay in assuming that control of the economy the Democrats had asked for. The committee is on dangerous ground, however, when it scores the Nixon plan as evidence of the administration's "contempt for the welfare of the average working American," when it adopts George Meany's denunciation of

the move, and when it asserts that "it is the consumer who needs to be stimulated."

One can still hope that the national committee's blast was designed primarily for the campaign of 1972, and not for the looming battle of 1971. What Congress must do is come to grips with the realities of the economic situation, try to work out glaring inequities resulting from the wage freeze, and establish long-term controls that have some promise of being effective. But this cannot be done by punching so many holes in wage ceilings as to make price ceilings completely porous. It certainly cannot be done by encouraging the defiant attitude of Mr. Meany and so many other labor leaders.

The danger is that the Democrats in Congress will do what they have done to other aspects of Mr. Nixon's domestic program (including welfare reform): Kill inflationary controls by criticizing details without substituting a program that is politically or economically feasible. The temptation will be all the greater because of labor's public stand. The consumer can very easily be stimulated by increased wages—that is what inflation is all about. But, as the Democratic National Committee correctly points out, inflation is a cause of the dollar crisis, and higher wages will price America increasingly out of world markets, or drive it behind a tariff wall. Tax inequities in the Nixon program can be ironed out—and should be. But one is entitled to suspect that what Mr. Meany and, by extension, the Democratic leadership, really wants is painless controls over wages—which can only be, in fact, no controls at all.

The Vietnamese Election

Big Minh's withdrawal from the South Vietnamese presidential race has drained the significance from an election that in recent months had come to seem a major potential conduit to take the United States out of the war. This is so regardless of whether the United States may have succeeded in pulling off the humiliating feat of persuading Vice-President Ky, whom Mr. Thieu had previously maneuvered out of the race, to clamber back in through a technical window pried open for him by Ambassador Bunker. At the moment, Marshal Ky says he has not decided what he will do. But whichever way it goes, the fact remains: It would be impossible to take a run by him seriously, so clear and heavy would be the American fingerprints on his candidacy. It is a nice question whether the election might be more or less a farce with him in it.

In fact, the sequence adds up to a genuine tragedy. For a contest with at least the appearance of being fairly fought would have had two welcome results. It would have provided the South Vietnamese with a leader with a claim to a popular mandate. And it would have allowed Mr. Nixon to assert that the United States had finally accomplished its mission to let the people of South Vietnam choose their own future. On precisely that assertion, of course, Mr. Nixon could have ended direct American participation in the war, perhaps by direct negotiation in Paris, perhaps by some other procedure peculiar to Vietnam. But instead of relief he has a scandal. And while the political impact of it doubtless will be dulled for a time by the excitement of other events and the absence of Congress, the full impact of it is bound to gather in pretty short order, as the full impact of all our successive misfortunes in Vietnam has always gathered.

The squat, ugly fact is that the United States has been whipsawed once again by the contradictions inherent in its Vietnam policy for a decade. "Stability" demanded support for President Thieu, who after all is not only running for re-election but

fighting a war, and meanwhile disposing of all the powers his office and our support have put in his hands. "Self-determination" demanded that the United States make possible a fair political challenge to him. Big Minh apparently wanted the United States to act on certain egregious examples of rigging by President Thieu, but Mr. Nixon chose instead to hunker down behind his slogan of "complete neutrality" and to let the Minh request pass him by. "Complete neutrality" toward a political situation so heavily dominated by President Thieu could only mean a silent American vote for him. Gen. Minh decided not to lend himself to a charade and withdrew.

When one then goes on to apply the Nixon standard of "complete neutrality" to American efforts to chivy Marshal Ky into putting up a show candidacy against President Thieu, well that standard disintegrates, leaving only an undisguised spectacle of American manipulation in behalf of a Saigon strongman. "Self-determination," indeed.

Whether the other political forces in South Vietnam will accept the continuing shadow play is impossible to say at this remove. Our own firm belief is, however, that the United States cannot forever hinge its own decisions to vagaries of politics in Saigon, least of all to the vagaries of one politician. A passably fair election offered Washington one set of possibilities of ending its role in the war. But now, obviously, the United States must consider another set, premised on President Thieu's continuance at the helm of a personal military regime in Saigon. Exploiting, to be sure, American dependence on him, President Thieu has chosen a strongman's role. And now the United States has deprived itself of any choice but to let him play it—alone: President Thieu has in a very real sense "Vietnamized" the Vietnam elections, thereby relieving the United States of responsibility for the outcome. The case for expeditious American withdrawal has never been more conclusive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cutback in Europe

As a direct consequence of the American monetary crisis, a significant reduction of U.S. forces in Europe is now virtually ineluctable within less than a year. President Nixon himself admits this now. He even informed the leaders of the Senate and the House of this yesterday. Sen. Mansfield could not resist the pleasure of betraying the secret, which is quite understandable since the new intentions of the President constitute for him the triumph of a policy which he has steadfastly advocated for nearly nine years.

Mr. Nixon undoubtedly did not believe three months ago that he would be led so rapidly to take such drastic measures in

defense of the dollar as those he announced Sunday night. Indeed, as he told the congressional leaders, the President does not yet appear to have made up his mind to act very hastily as far as the reduction of American forces in Europe is concerned.

Does he hope to use the period which he accords himself in this field to negotiate a "mutual and balanced reduction" with the Soviets? This would be an additional reason for him to visit Moscow, after his visit to Peking, as he himself suggested in his news conference a fortnight ago. But have the Soviets still any interest whatsoever in negotiating in a field where they are now virtually certain to obtain what they wish without having to give anything in exchange?

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

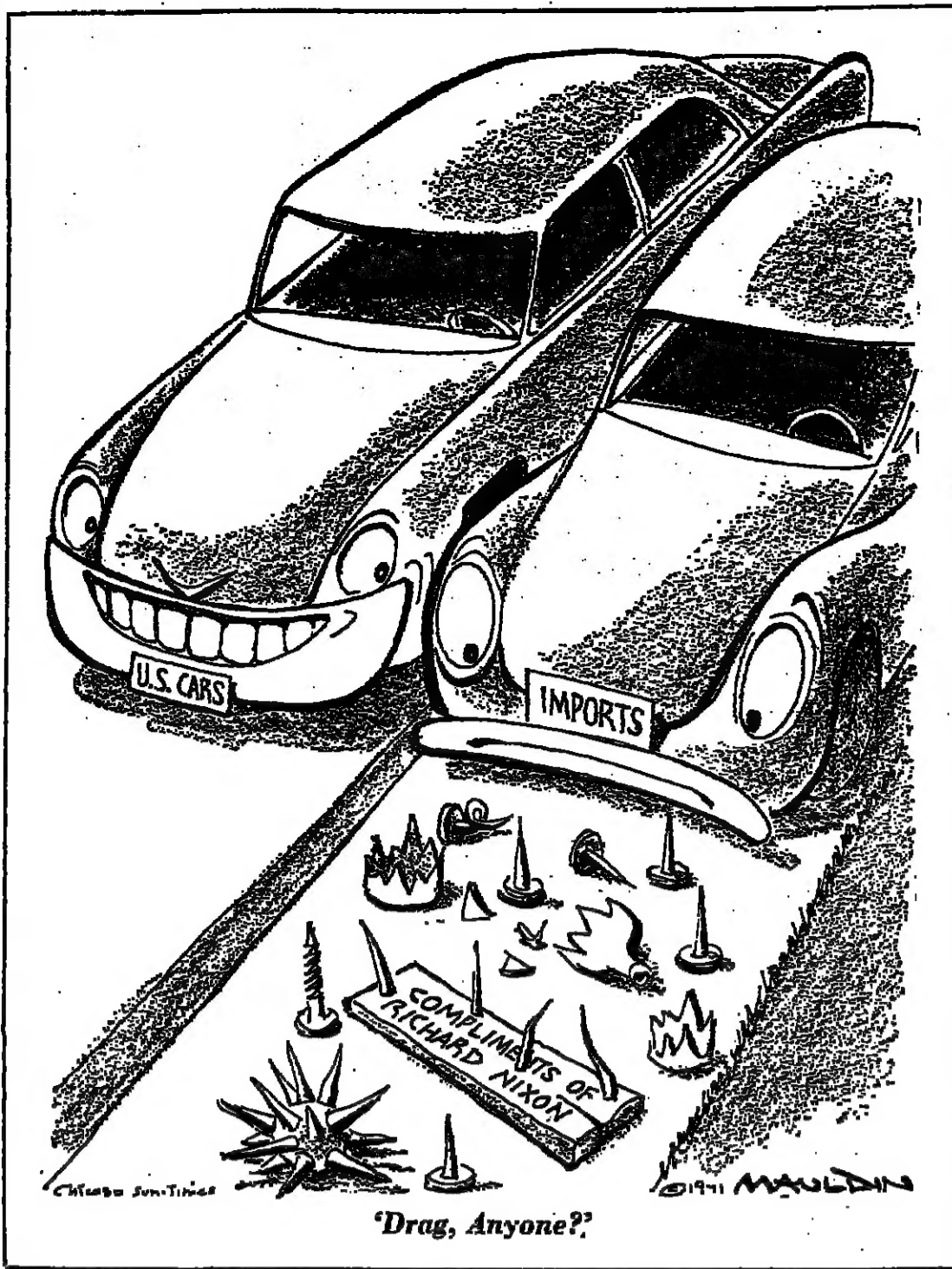
August 23, 1896

BERLIN.—The Courts of Saxony and Bavaria have intervened in the Constitutional conflict. Kaiser Wilhelm appears more determined than ever to remain absolute master of his army. In proposing a toast yesterday at the mess of the 3rd Guard Regiment, His Majesty said, in concluding: "I trust that if I call upon you to do battle you will know how to die for me with the same loyal devotion that your seniors had for my grandfather." The meaning is clear, is it not?

Fifty Years Ago

August 23, 1921

LAHORE.—With wheat costing twice as much as it did a year ago, and food prices going up daily, grave anxiety is felt in Government circles throughout India. The population is becoming restless and Government action is being urged. The poor and middle classes are especially hard hit. The situation at Amritsar is reported to be particularly bad. The Government says it is doing everything in its power to control the situation and see that people



Shadow in the White House

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—One link between President Nixon and his principal foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, is their joint respect for the role of General de Gaulle. Each entertained particularly high regard for the great Frenchman when this was by no means a popular U.S. prejudice and before they had ever met each other.

Kissinger began his public service career as an adviser on nuclear policy during the Kennedy administration. In 1963, he resigned in disagreement over De Gaulle's project for a French nuclear force. He said it was impossible to argue in favor of nuclear disarmament, and he thought the general was right. Later Kissinger became an adviser to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and joined Nixon at the President's request right after he was elected.

Nixon's own admiration for De Gaulle started while he was Vice-President, continued when he was out of office, and persisted as chief executive. He visited the general in 1969 shortly before the latter resigned and retired.

De Gaulle then told Nixon it was easier for the United States to leave Vietnam than it had been for France to leave Algeria, with its large French population. Nixon thought the general right and observed that had he been in his place, he would probably have done the same thing. De Gaulle saw the way history was going and knew withdrawal was inevitable; therefore he carried it out with vision and courage.

A few days before Nixon's arrival in Paris he called on De Gaulle and asked him if, now that there was a new administration in Washington and he was personally acquainted with its leader, he thought this might prove Franco-American relationships.

De Gaulle's Reply

His answer was: "I think this process had already begun before President Johnson left office... the tendency toward rapprochement had begun while Johnson still was President and for natural reasons. But now it is even easier to further this tendency because of developments. It is not a question of Presidents, of Johnson or Nixon, but of the problems posed. 'For us the principal question between our countries was NATO. But now that is all over. Now it is no longer a subject for discussion as far as we are concerned... Then there was Vietnam. But President Johnson started negotiations while he was still in office. The negotiations are bound to go on for a very long time. That is inevitable. But it has started, and in the end, it will lead to peace.'"

"There is no reason for major differences between us now. Our problems are on the road to regulation. Of course, there is the question of the Middle East. We have not been in accord with you on this since 1967 (the six-day war). We agree that Israel should exist and should be a state—but not in an exaggerated way. The situation in the Middle East is not good today and it is not soluble along the lines Israel wishes. On this subject perhaps Nixon can draw closer to our policy..."

"And then there is the monetary affair... we must have an impartial international monetary system. But this is an eventual matter and it is not acute at this

moment... The question of the ultimate reform is not a burning subject today even if it has great significance..."

Russian Problem

"And there is another aspect to the whole problem—namely relationships with Russia. Little by little we are becoming more like us in your view. Like us, you don't want to have them submerge Europe but you are beginning to see that it is useful to develop practical contacts such as those we have started. You will follow the same path that we have been following because that is the practical approach."

This calm, long-range, conceptual approach commands itself to both Nixon and Kissinger, who see policy as a whole and who try also to foresee world and national requirements a few years hence. Thus, Nixon has instituted a "Vietnamization" program that combines the aims of U.S. withdrawal and prevention of a South Vietnamese collapse.

He has reinforced his position by initiating approaches to China as De Gaulle did in 1964. There are hints that the general's forecasts concerning American policy in the Middle East are not wholly wrong and, although this was not well known, one of Nixon's keenest intentions for long has been to further world monetary reform.

One must not overdraw the picture but there is no doubt that the methodology of De Gaulle and his approach to the formulation of policy was admirably noted years ago by the two chief architects of American diplomacy today.

A View From Shanghai

By James Reston

SHANGHAI.—In the present delicate state of Chinese-American relations, one of the problems is that the few Americans who are permitted to visit here are not qualified to judge or even understand many of the things they are shown. China's use of needles instead of drugs as anesthetics in major surgery is only one illustration of the problem, but pending the time when experts are allowed to come back to China, the amateurs will have to report as best they can.

My wife and I spent four hours last week at the Hun Shan hospital in the middle of Shanghai. This was formerly the Chinese Red Cross hospital and it is now the center of experimentation with acupuncture in Chinese brain surgery.

We are properly sterilized and not only allowed into the operating theater, but urged to talk to two patients while they were undergoing operations for the removal of tumors of the brain.

They were anesthetized merely by the insertion of three-inch-long very thin stainless steel needles into the body—usually with one needle inserted into the web of flesh—or as the Chinese surgeon called it "the joined valley" between the thumb and forefinger—and they were not only perfectly conscious while their skulls were laid open before us but remarkably alert within half an hour after the operations were over.

The Patient

The first patient was a 41-year-old worker from the Da Chin oil field named Wang. He kept up a conversation with Dr. Chiang Ts-chieh, his surgeon, while the doctor made the incision for the removal of a small tumor in the occipital parietal lobe of the brain.

The second patient was a 54-year-old man named Chuan Leao who had been suffering from epilepsy as a result of a rather large tumor in the frontal lobe of the brain. He seemed sensibly puzzled by being introduced to a couple of American strangers during his ordeal, but was courteous and patient and we listened to his comments while the tumor was removed, and even watched him eat orange slices and ask for more while the operation was going on. We were also shown a sub-total thyroidectomy on a 47-year-old woman, the excision of a cystic tumor of the sub-

maxillary gland on a 12-year-old girl who got up from the operating table and walked to her room, and a major operation for the removal of the tubercular right lung and one rib from a 24-year-old man named Chen Chien.

In some ways, the operation on Chen Chien seemed even more astonishing than the brain surgery. His only anesthetic was a single needle inserted in his right shoulder at an acupuncture identified by the surgeon as pi ju. He lay on his stomach with a vast gaping hole in his back, through which you could see the removal of the remaining lung, but was wholly conscious through the ordeal, talked quietly and coherently in answer to questions, and, like the epileptic patient, ate fruit while receiving blood transfusions.

Hard to Sort

It is very hard for any non-professional to sort all this out. Even the Chinese doctors are divided about how acupuncture works, and are actually arguing out different theories in the Chinese official journals.

The old traditional Chinese medical theory is that there is a "channel" in the body and the critical acupuncture points in the human body are fixed by this channel. The modern Chinese doctors who approached this whole subject with considerable skepticism, reject the traditional "channel" theory and are more inclined to believe in the theory that there are certain nerve centers which govern feeling and can be affected by needle penetration. The interesting thing here, however, is that while they cannot agree on the theory of how needles anesthetize works, they are increasingly convinced that it does work, and they are operating on the pragmatic evidence and not waiting for theoretical justifications. One troubling diversion in all this for a visitor is that the impressive objective evidence of the medical uses of acupuncture is always mixed up here with subjective psychiatric and even ideological explanations.

Red Books

For example, all the patients we saw on the operating table were clutching their little red books of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's philosophic and moral teachings. And the doctors and surgeons, after participating in

Made a Mockery

A 'Reasonable Chance'

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—It will be disappointing to many Americans that Duong Van (Big) Minh has withdrawn from the South Vietnamese presidential campaign. On the face of it, his stand for "peace and reconciliation" seemed to offer more hope than President Thieu's hard-line position against any concessions to end the war.

But the political situation in which Big Minh found himself was clearly intolerable. And once he had withdrawn, so—in all probability—was that of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, whom Thieu then tried clumsily to re-instate in the race.

Suppose, for purposes of comparison, that President Nixon had jailed Hubert Humphrey, the runner-up of 1968. Suppose Nixon had then been able to impose an election law for 1972 which would make, say, Edward Kennedy ineligible to run. Would anyone blame Edmund Muskie for withdrawing from the race, on grounds that the incumbent was so determined to win at any cost there was no use for anyone else to run?

In fact, the runner-up to Thieu in 1967, Truong Dinh Dai, was immediately imprisoned and still is. He was a peace candidate but Thieu is impartial in his determination to be "re-elected." This year, he rigged the election law so that the hawkish Ky has been unable to get the necessary signatures to validate his candidacy.

That left only Minh as anything like a serious candidate—which he certainly would have been in anything remotely like a fair election. Nothing in a newsletter that he had been chairman of the group that overthrew Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, the Vietnamese Buddhist Peace Delegation to Paris commented tersely: "Because of this he has the sympathy of the people."

In fact, if Marshal Ky had been left alone to run, he would no doubt have divided the loyalties of the military men on whom Thieu's power ultimately depends. In those conditions, which could only have come about in a relatively open and fair election, Minh might well have been able to win.

But Minh correctly perceived that to allow himself to be the certain losing candidate in an election rigged for the inevitable re-election of Thieu would be to connive at lending to the president's "victory" an appearance of legitimacy it would not deserve.

On the other hand, the combination of the withdrawal of a popular national hero from a race he feels is rigged, together with the spectacle of Thieu's election by a ballot he had effectively closed to opposition, will not only dramatize the situation, it might also mobilize and unify the diverse elements of opposition to the Saigon regime in South Vietnam. And it will surely diminish the ability of the pro-American government to present itself as a legitimate, democratically chosen regime.

These considerations—and no doubt plenty of American measures—probably caused Thieu to reverse himself and let his own validate Ky's once outlawed candidacy. But with Minh having withdrawn, there is no reason for the vice-president, either, to lend himself to the spurious validation of the ordinance re-election of Nguyen Van Thieu and his lieutenants say he, too, will withdraw.

The situation makes a mockery of course, of President Nixon's off-repeated pledge to give the people of South Vietnam a "reasonable chance" to choose their own government.

This is not just because Thieu clearly intends to remain in power as long as he can. Many of those who might have supported Minh represent elements of Vietnamese politics that are neither pro-Communist nor anathema to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese—the very elements around which some interim government, growing out of a peace settlement, might have been arranged.

What does that mean for the American position in the Pacific? If it has been feared that a favorable reaction to the seven-point program of the Viet Cong would damage Thieu's re-election chances, and if it was hoped that his re-election could be presented to the world as satisfying Nixon's "reasonable chance" requirement, both fear and hope have been effectively destroyed by Minh's withdrawal.

Unless Ky can find some good reason to run, there is no good reason, therefore, why Nixon should not now step promptly to arrange for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, and to begin American prisoners of war. Ironically enough, Thieu's dictatorial hand on the ballot box may speed Washington recognition of that fact.

Letters

'Is America Sinking?'

Kenneth Crawford's recent column, "Is America Sinking?" (Aug. 13), was an outrage. He managed to promote the U.S. as a "first-class power" without once answering the very reasonable question raised by the "grandmother" he quotes in his article: "Why?" Let me straighten you out on a few things, Mr. Crawford. The SST was defeated because the main issue was whether the U.S.A. would maintain its competitive position in world aviation as the cost of alleged destruction to the environment, noise cost and impracticality. In other words because the people of the United States are finally beginning to realize, unlike Crawford, that it is not necessary in our self-interest to sacrifice our environment to our national prestige. They are also coming to realize that whoever happens to have the megatonnage superiority in nuclear weapons may possibly be a certain unreasonable excess of it.

When any government becomes destructive of these ends, it is bound by the laws of God to be destroyed. It is the duty of the people to alter or to abolish it. Your duty and mine is to free it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, New York City, N.Y.

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Strict Security Imposed

Czechs Calm, Mostly Ignore 3d Anniversary of Invasion

By Osgood Caruthers

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The people of Czechoslovakia "celebrated" yesterday the third anniversary of the Soviet invasion of their country in dead calm—mostly by trying to ignore it.

China Group Is Welcomed At Bucharest

VIENNA, Aug. 22 (AP).—A Chinese military delegation arrived yesterday for what was described as "an official friendship visit" in Romania, today, and was welcomed at the Bucharest airport with full military honors.

The Chinese delegation is headed by Li Da-shin, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese party's Central Committee and head of the General Political Administration of the People's Liberation Army.

The news agency Agencepres said they were welcomed by Col. Gen. Ion Gheorghe, the first deputy defense minister.

Ionita Absent

Apparently, Defense Minister Gen. Ion Ionita, who invited the Chinese to Romania, was occupied with the preparations of a parade marking the 27th anniversary of the overthrow of the rightist government of Marshal Ion Antonescu.

Agencepres said: "The representatives of the Chinese people were warmly welcomed by Romanian military and civilian officials who came to the airport."

The Chinese delegation comes to Bucharest from Warsaw where it pledged support for Romania's fight against Soviet Communism, and in connection with the third anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, warned that "new conspiracies" could be expected by the Russians.

It was not known if the Chinese attended the massive military parade held in Bucharest today. Diplomats said the Chinese ambassador and Mayor Carol Stokas of Cleveland, Ohio, shared the VIP stand with Romanian Communist leaders. Mr. Stokas is in Romania for a ten-day visit.

According to Agencepres, the parade was attended by more than 100,000 persons.

Soviet Assurance

MOSCOW, Aug. 22 (AP).—Russia's top three leaders pledged today to strengthen friendship and cooperation with their dissident neighbors.

The pledge was contained in a telegram to Romania's leaders on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke, that is, when rightist Marshal Ion Antonescu was overthrown and Romania joined the allies in World War II.

The Central Committee of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government will carry out a policy of strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, the telegram said.

Moscow radio said it was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai V. Podgorniy and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

300 Spanish Artists Protest Censorship

MADRID, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—More than 300 Spaniards, among them leading actors, writers, journalists and film directors, yesterday urged the Spanish government to abolish what they termed "its oppressive censorship of films, books, magazines and newspapers."

A letter delivered to the Ministry of Information and Tourism, they appealed to the government for the right of free expression and the suppression of censorship. Signatories to the letter included actor Fernan Gomez and singer Victor Manuel.

The letter said the Spanish government had in the past year banned several theater productions, brutally edited films, suspended publication of Spanish magazines and banned an art exhibition.

CALAVADOS ELY 27-28
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Lido, London, Camille Schick (E. George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Night 11 p.m. and 11.15 a.m.
Grand Prix
NIGHTLY PERFORMANCES
TAK AND TIP INCLUDED

631 7122
OR
884 7122
DANCE AT 10.30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS 9.30-10.30

Libya Puts on Trial 107 Royalist Officials

BEIRUT, Aug. 22 (AP).—Col. Moammar Qadhafi's regime yesterday brought to trial before a "people's court" 107 officials of the ousted Libyan monarchy, including four ex-premiers. They were charged with "corrupting Libya's political and social life."

All the royalist officials were accused by the prosecutor-general with "rigging parliamentary elections, misleading the public and abusing the power of office," said the Libyan news agency.

Warsaw Pact made their dramatic midnight drive into Czechoslovakia to crush the country's bold but futile efforts to create a more liberal form of rule through "Communism with a human face."

The controlled press and other media ignored the anniversary but continued what has become a denigrating daily repetition of diatribes against the "right-wing opportunists and anti-Soviet counter-revolutionaries" who under the liberal Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek sought to steer a course independent of Moscow.

However, most of the people to whom the diatribes were addressed did not read or listen to them, as they fled to the woods and lakes and quiet rivers to escape the August heat of the cities, the crush of tourists from East and West—and the memories of Aug. 21, 1968, that has left its pale of continued Soviet occupation.

Not Forgotten

No one in Czechoslovakia has forgotten both the leadership and the people have, after three years of turmoil and "normalization," finally come to a tacit agreement to treat the whole matter with a thundering silence.

And there was good reason for this: The Czech leadership had blanketed the major cities, particularly Prague, with every available security precaution for the anniversary date. Police cars doubled their watch at the major intersections of the capital and stepped up their campaign of breath tests of possibly drunken drivers as much as a warning and a harassment as a precaution against drunken driving. Plainclothesmen on foot and in cars patrolled the main streets and squares of the city.

Despite the police watch, there was one impressive sign that the people have not forgotten. Masses of fresh flowers and lighted candles covered the unmarked grave of Jan Palach, the 30-year-old Prague student who burned himself to death in Wenceslas Square in January, 1969, to protest the Soviet occupation.

The numerous plainclothesmen, who keep a perpetual watch near the grave along the shaded paths of the cemetery high on a hill overlooking the Vltava River, had apparently done nothing to halt this demonstration of sad remembrance.

A few clandestine pamphlets had been circulated throughout the city during the week admonishing the people not to do anything that might give the security forces an excuse to clamp down even harder.

7,962,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Indian government said yesterday that there are 7,962,000 East Pakistani refugees in the country, and the number is still growing by 40,000 daily.

An official statement said the average daily influx increased in August, after falling from 68,000 daily in June to 36,000 in July.

Most of the refugees have entered West Bengal State, which now has 6.1 million East Pakistanis, according to the government statistics.

Envoy Quits

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Pakistan's ambassador to Iraq has resigned his post and moved to London as a protest against the situation in East Pakistan, he disclosed here today.

Abul Fatah told a news conference that on Thursday he hired a taxi in Iraq to drive 600 miles to the airport at Kuwait, where he took a plane to London.

He is believed to be the highest-ranking diplomat to resign following the troubles in East Pakistan.

Court Epitaph For Mouse That Roars No More

RIVERHEAD, N.Y., Aug. 22 (UPI).—A state court ruled Friday that guards did not violate the rights of 22 Suffolk County Jail inmates by disposing of Morris, the mouse they had tamed and caged in defiance of a rule forbidding pets.

Morris came to an end July 29, when a guard flung him down a toilet. His "owner" sued, charging that his "assassination" amounted to discrimination and unequal treatment.

"Although petitioners complain that their rights have been violated, they appear to have themselves been guilty of imprisoning Morris without a charge, without a trial and without bail," Supreme Court Justice L. Barron Hill said in dismissing the suit.

He noted that since Morris had entered the jail without signing in as required by regulations, the guards had the right to expel him provided they did not use excessive force.

"It does not appear that the water pressure in the jail is excessively forceful," Judge Hill said.

The judge, who toured the cell block, said he found no evidence to support the charge that it is "overrun by rats, mice and rodents."

Manson Girl, 4 Others Arrested in Shoot-Out

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—A gang of five, including one of Charles Manson's female lieutenants, raided a gun store here last night but were captured after a ten-minute shoot-out with police as they were trying to escape with 140 weapons.

Catherine (Gypsy) Share, 25, one of Manson's closest female associates, was one of three gang members admitted to a hospital with bullet wounds after the shooting.



CARNAGE—Highway scene near the French town of Auxerre, southeast of Paris, on the road to Lyons, late Friday, when 63 vehicles rammed into one another.

Pakistan Says Troops Rout 'India Agents'

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Pakistani troops attacked a hideout of "Indian agents" in the Sundarbans Forest area in East Pakistan Friday, killing 51 and capturing nine, the Pakistani radio reported yesterday.

The radio said the hideout was located at Syamnasagar, five miles from the Indian border. The troops launched a surprise attack, according to the radio, causing the rebels to flee toward the border.

Prisoners revealed that the camp was commanded by a captain who had defected from the East Pakistan Rifles, a paramilitary organization that rebelled following the military action against secessionist elements in East Pakistan last March.

Captured arms and ammunition, the radio said, included three heavy machine guns, mortars, 49 rifles, grenades and a substantial quantity of explosives. The radio added that most of these bore Indian markings.

7,962,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (AP).—The Indian government said yesterday that there are 7,962,000 East Pakistani refugees in the country, and the number is still growing by 40,000 daily.

An official statement said the average daily influx increased in August, after falling from 68,000 daily in June to 36,000 in July.

Most of the refugees have entered West Bengal State, which now has 6.1 million East Pakistanis, according to the government statistics.

Envoy Quits

LONDON, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Pakistan's ambassador to Iraq has resigned his post and moved to London as a protest against the situation in East Pakistan, he disclosed here today.

Abul Fatah told a news conference that on Thursday he hired a taxi in Iraq to drive 600 miles to the airport at Kuwait, where he took a plane to London.

He is believed to be the highest-ranking diplomat to resign following the troubles in East Pakistan.

Conspiracy Trial Of 91 Ex-Officials To Start in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Nineteen former Egyptian officials will be tried on charges of high treason for a conspiracy last May against President Anwar Sadat. It was disclosed here today through publication of the indictment.

The trial of all but one of the accused, former War Minister Mohammed Fawzi, will begin Wednesday in the Cairo suburb of Helwan.

Gen. Fawzi will be tried by the court-martial.

The defendants include former Vice-President Aly Sabry, former Minister of Interior Charrmoud Gomaa, and other deposed cabinet members and lesser officials, especially from the Egyptian broadcasting service.

The first session of the three-man tribunal will be open to the public, but it is considered unlikely the entire trial will be public.

The indictment charged that the defendants plotted to oust Mr. Sadat and to create a ruling presidential council to be headed by Gen. Fawzi. The prosecutor general ordered today the immediate release of 38 persons who had been detained but were found to be innocent of complicity in the plot.

French Concorde May Visit S. America

PARIS, Aug. 22 (AP).—The French Transport Ministry Friday said permission has been granted for the Concorde supersonic transport prototype 001 to go to South America Sept. 14-17.

Newspapers have printed stories several times in the past reporting the probability of a trip to Brazil and Argentina. The Ministry of Transport said both the French and British governments, which are paying Concorde's development costs, have approved.

63 Cars Pile Up on French Highway, Killing 2, Injuring 42 Near Auxerre

AUXERRE, France, Aug. 22 (AP).—Witnesses blamed the driver of a car pulling a trailer for a 63-car pile-up Friday—the largest multiple auto wreck in French history—which killed two persons and injured 42.

The cars telescoped Friday night on the super-highway near here. All were heading toward Lyons from Paris.

A regional official who came almost immediately upon the scene radioed for help. Four doctors gave first aid and 14 ambulances shuttled to the nearest hospitals. Within less than an hour, all the seriously injured were in hospitals, police said.

Traffic was never halted, and all the smashed cars had been towed away six hours after the accident.

Police quoted witnesses as saying they were going down a long hill at 100 to 110 kilometers an hour in a blinding rain in early evening. They said that the driver of one car pulling a small trailer apparently lost control momentarily. But instead of trying to regain stability with the steering wheel, he did what many inexperienced, panicked motorists do—be slammed on the brakes.

The car and trailer skidded sideways down the highway. The cars behind them couldn't stop. They piled up a 300-meter-long wreck.

Decision by Nixon to Greet Emperor Welcomed in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 22 (NYT).—President Nixon's decision to greet Emperor Hirohito personally in Anchorage, Alaska, next month was welcomed here as a gesture designed to take some of the strain off of Japanese-American relations.

Despite the feeling among many of the young that the emperor is an irrelevant institution, most Japanese seem satisfied with the postwar position of the emperor as a "symbol of state." Many find Hirohito an appealingly sincere if shy individual, who helped save lives by his decision to surrender in World War II—a decision which in the circumstances of the times required considerable personal courage.

Thus, the courtesy President Nixon has tendered the emperor by proposing to travel to Alaska for a brief evening meeting is much appreciated here. There are, at the same time, worried intellectuals like Prof. Hirokazu Seki of Tokyo University, who feel that the "nonpolitical emperor" is going to be used for a most political purpose.

The imperial household agency made the announcement of the meeting here. The President and Mrs. Nixon, the agency said, would greet the emperor and Empress Nagako in Anchorage, Alaska, Sept. 26, where the imperial plane is scheduled to make a refueling stop en route to Copenhagen for the first tour abroad of a ruling Japanese emperor and empress in the 2,000-year history of the imperial house. Hirohito visited Britain and several other European countries 50 years ago when he was crown prince.

The political and business worlds here are still reeling from what newspapers have dubbed "President Nixon's double punch"—the surprise announcement of his plan to visit Peking, and his equally startling release of the dollar from gold and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on all imports into the United States.

Newspapers here are filled with stories that the drastic economic measures announced by the President, although ostensibly directed against all countries, are aimed particularly at Japan.

According to imperial household

Steiner Says He's 'Soldier of Ideals,' Not a Mercenary

KHARTOUM, Aug. 22 (AP).—West German Rolf Steiner told a court here today that it was with great pride and great pleasure that he sacrificed his life for the African people who are suffering in southern Sudan.

Steiner, who was giving evidence for the first time, is being tried for allegedly helping guerrillas in southern Sudan fight the Sudanese government.

After speaking of the Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, Steiner said it was to uphold such values that "I helped the southern Sudanese with advice and work without any retreat or fear for my life."

He told the court: "I am not a mercenary, but a soldier of ideals."

He added, "It is not my life I am defending, but my honor."

The trial was adjourned until Tuesday to allow the pre-translation of Steiner's remaining evidence, as simultaneous translation into Arabic from German ran into difficulties.

On West Bank of Jordan

New Arab Political Activity Challenges Israeli Occupiers

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM, Aug. 22 (WP).—Moderate Palestinians in Israel's occupied West Bank are beginning to show political initiative for the first time since the 1967 war. The development may be full of promise but, for Israel, it is also full of problems.

Even if only a few courageous figures dare say it aloud, what seems to have happened is that many of the million or so Palestinians under occupation are abandoning old notions that somehow the guerrillas or the Arab states are about to liberate them.

They are slowly coming to the conclusion, instead, that the likely prospect is the continuation of life under Israeli rule for a long time to come, since no final peace settlement is even on the horizon.

Given that premise, there are only two logical alternatives: either they try to establish some institutions and political life for themselves while remaining under occupation, or they move for the creation of an independent Palestinian state which would negotiate peace and coexistence with Israel.

In a notable speech last week, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan seemed to allude to the first alternative. He suggested that Israel take the initiative and, in a continuing situation of no-peace, no-war, "devise a pattern of living which can be tolerated" by the Palestinians.

Elections Welcome

If, over the next month, the Palestinian political germination takes the form of proposals for new municipal elections and greater autonomy and decision-making in local affairs, the Israeli government will probably welcome it.

But if the political impetus takes a different direction, toward the idea of negotiating for an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan, Israel would almost certainly turn a deaf or hostile ear, and for several reasons:

● A new Palestinian entity

French Spelunkers Freed

AUBENAS, France, Aug. 22 (Reuters).—Rescue teams yesterday used dynamite to blast a hole to free eight young spelunkers who spent 30 hours trapped by floodwaters in an underground grotto near here. They were all rescued unharmed.

So any Palestinian initiative at this time for a West Bank state is not to Israel's liking. The whole idea raises uncertainties at a moment when Israel is doing rather well with the status quo. It does not want any rocking of the boat.

But that implies either that the majority of Palestinians on both banks of the Jordan would accept Hussein as head of state—possibly in the future, but surely not now, given the Palestinian hatred of him, especially after his slaughter of the guerrillas in the last year—or that they would overthrow him and rule Jordan themselves. This, too, is possible, but very unlikely, today.

Lebanese Ship Sinks

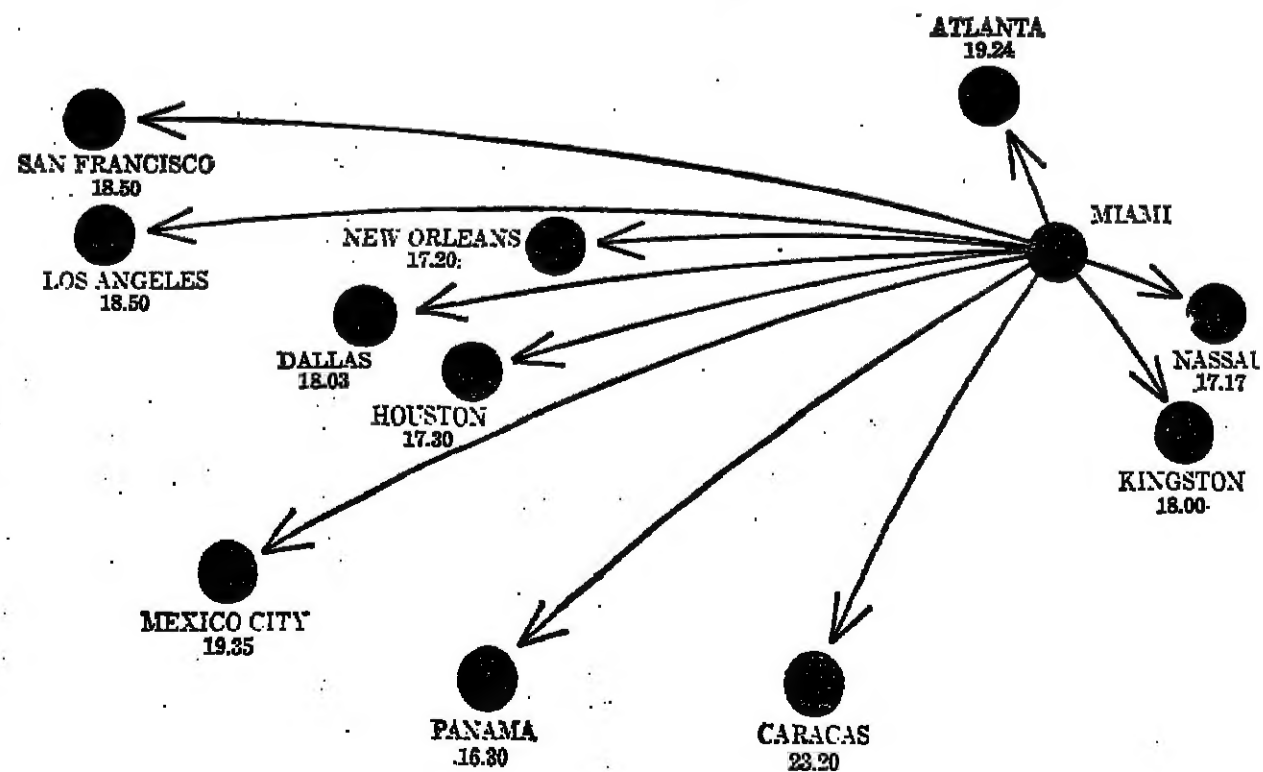
TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Aug. 22 (AP).—The 1,250-ton Lebanese freighter Wasef struck a rock and sank in the Bosphorus early Friday, the owners of the ship reported. All 11 crewmen were reported missing.

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Frankly Speaking With Heikal, Anointed Prophet of Nasserism

By Edward R.F. Sheehan

CAIRO.—He is a rather short, solidly built man whose dark face and cool brown eyes exude a self-assurance that can sometimes hint of arrogance.

He was the late Gamal Abdel Nasser's alter ego and now he is President Anwar Sadat's eminence grise. His writings are devoured by Arabs from the cashmere of Morocco to the oil derricks of the Persian Gulf, and by diplomats from Foggy Bottom to Peking, for auguries of events to come in the convulsive Middle East.

He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of *Al-Ahram* and perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world.

Mr. Heikal is Egypt's most eminent propagandist and the anointed prophet of Nasserism. His long, weekly editorial "Frankly Speaking," though sometimes turgid and repetitious, is read by millions for its continuing excesses of Nasser's thought, just as the news columns of *Al-Ahram* are the most informative source of what is happening in Egypt and the clearest index of President Sadat's policies at any given moment.

Le Monde, the BBC and the entire Arab press quote Mr. Heikal regularly since they know that he not only enunciates Egyptian policy, he sometimes inspires it.

Reward of Power

Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater than it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers.

Though he served as minister of information for six months last year (at Nasser's insistence), Mr. Heikal has always resisted the burden of office; he prefers influence without formal responsibility. Otherwise, he relishes all the

"He is Mohammed Hassanein Heikal... perhaps the most powerful journalist in the world."

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"Mr. Heikal's influence on Mr. Sadat may be even greater than it was on Nasser; he helps the president to formulate crucial decisions in domestic and foreign affairs, and he played a key role in advising Mr. Sadat how to foil the recent conspiracy mounted against him by five of his own ministers."

rewards of wielding power. He is vain, emotional, amusing, quick-witted, cunning, vulnerable to flattery and a perceptive judge of men.

Prominent journalists from the West besiege his door, seeking audiences with him and President Sadat; disdainfully, he instructs his secretaries to send most of them away, though he knows better than they do that without his blessing the president will not see them; it was the same while Nasser lived.

Curiously, Mr. Heikal agreed to see me. His inner sanctum seems almost James Bondish, a huge, dark-paneled place where he sits among tape recorders and buttons at his fingertips; when touched, they activate sliding panels and emerging television screens.

He talks on; I scribble away; his telephone buzzes sweetly. "Would you mind stepping outside for a few minutes?" He smiles, speaking in perfect English. The president wishes to talk to me. As I close the door, I can hear Mr. Heikal greeting Mr. Sadat with a burst of uproarious pleasantries.

Mr. Heikal's significance is not confined to his counsel behind the throne; he has become as well the catalyst of a growing debate which concerns the whole future of Egyptian society. Many of Egypt's thinkers used to plead that their society could not be radically improved before the confrontation with Israel was resolved.

Mr. Heikal has dumped that argument upside down, insisting in his column that Egypt can never face up to the Israeli challenge unless it overcomes its own backwardness—and that to accomplish that it must create an open society, animated by the rule of law, endowed with democratic institutions, and freed of most of the police-state restraints that have burdened the country for the last 19 years.

Ferment, Conflict

"Egyptian society," Mr. Heikal asserts in conversation, "will always be unhealthy if a main current of contemporary political thought—any current, Marxist or otherwise—is dealt with through the police. Unless we al-

low all ideas to be expressed freely—unless we allow this ferment, conflict, dialogue—we will remain a society in a test tube. I am, of course, talking about peaceful dissent, not the dissent of terrorists and conspirators."

In a cautious way, Mr. Heikal has long since applied his personal philosophy of freedom and efficiency to *Al-Ahram* itself, with some degree of success, particularly on the level of technical expertise. The new *Ahram* building, finished two years after the defeat of 1967, is one of the half-dozen most advanced newspaper complexes in the world.

When A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor of *The New York Times*, visited the building last fall, he was astonished. "There isn't anything in America to compare with it," he said. Designed by a British architect, the building rises 13 stories and houses the most sophisticated printing equipment that Western technology can offer. Immense marble reception halls lead to antiseptic rooms where technicians in immaculate smocks tend electronic perforators, American computers and British typesetting machines.

The electronic data processing center on the tenth floor is especially impressive. There, programmers trained in England and America feed facts on finances, circulation and advertising into IBM system 360 model 30 computers—not only for *Al-Ahram* but for a score of other large companies as well.

Mr. Heikal is fascinated by the American mystique, and the bright young editors who roam his gleaming corridors, all of them dressed as impeccably as he, seem to evince a sort of Islam New Frontier. They are, in terms not only of appearance but of talent, a refreshing contrast to the mediocrity and shabbiness of the greater part of Egyptian journalism.

Though it is limited by a shortage of newsprint, *Al-Ahram* is a handsomely composed paper which endeavors to provide a balanced mixture of Egyptian, Arab-world and international news.

Abundance of News

Ahram subscribes to all the leading Western wire services, and prints an abundance of news from Israel. On Aug. 2, the front-page Israeli story was a report from *Agence France-Presse* about the disappointing progress of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco's negotiations in Jerusalem on reopening the Suez Canal.

The inside pages are devoted to more international and local news, sports, financial affairs, and the same sort of trivia to be found in most Western newspapers. In 1968, *Ahram* gave extensive coverage to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, though its editorial comment was muted. *Ahram's* editorials are usually not distinguished; they are full of slogans and predictable repetitions of the government line on the war of the Egyptian Army, the errors of the United States, the perfidy of Israel—except when Mr. Heikal writes them.

He is always interesting, often funny and sometimes maddening. He writes as he talks: His favorite subject is himself, and he is so fond of elaborate digressions that he can consume thousands of words before he comes to his point.

Mr. Heikal's column appears on Fridays, the Muslim sabbath, when *Ahram's* circulation climbs to 750,000; it is half-a-million on weekdays, which makes it the most widely-read publication in the Arab world.

The company claims more than \$3 million in gross profits for 1970, half of which was redistributed to the newspaper's employees. The advertising department prospers not only from its publicity for Swiss watches, Gulf Oil and Marlboro cigarettes, but above all from its obligatory columns—one of the main sources of the newspaper's revenue.

After all, "*Al-Ahram*" means "The Pyramids," and the association with the entombed pharaohs of antiquity reminds modern Egyptians that they must continue to honor their dead. Egypt may be a Socialist state, but Mr. Heikal prefers advertising from the private sector. Heavy reliance on nationalized industries, he feels, might paralyze

his freedom to criticize the government.

Every nook and cranny of the *Ahram* building breathes Mr. Heikal's presence, particularly his obsession with cleanliness. The elevator boys ooze the spit and polish of West Point cadets, and in polite English remind you that you must not smoke inside their elevators; the cafeteria on the 12th floor is the best and cleanest in Cairo, and the same seems so of the free workers' clinic.

"We have won our fight," says Dr. Fouad Ibrahim, general manager of *Ahram*, "against a non-challenge orientalism. And if we can do it here, why not in the whole country?" Mr. Heikal feels that all of Egypt can be run like *Al-Ahram*.

Ironically, the *Ahram* building is situated in the Bulak quarter, not far from the Nile, one of the poorest sections of Cairo. Within 30 seconds of leaving the newspaper's back door, one is lost in a labyrinth of almost medieval alleys, where one confronts multitudes of impoverished Egyptians, many of them clad in flowing galabias and striped pajamas.

The alleys are too squeezed for automobiles, but donkeys, goats and cackling hens abound, as do ragged, undernourished children. Mr. Heikal has had an extraordinary career. Born in Cairo in 1923 of rather humble middle-class origins, his rise in Egyptian journalism was meteoric, and he was already well known in Egypt by the time he was 24.

Though extremely anti-British, he began his career at 19 as a reporter on the English-language *Egyptian Gazette* under the tutelage of a British journalist, Scott Watson. After covering the battle of El Alamein and the equally tempestuous Egyptian parliament in 1942 and 1943, he moved to the magazine *Al-Kharr* and embarked upon investigative reporting.

He won the King Farouk Prize in journalism, when he was barely 21, for his coverage of a cholera epidemic in which 17,000 people died.

Al-Kharr was sold to the weekly *Ahram* Al-Yom, run by Mustafa and Ali Amin, the pashas of Egyptian journalism. In 1946, they sent Mr. Heikal to Syria and Palestine to report on the brewing war between the Arabs and the Jews.

Expected an Older Man

Over the next three years, Mr. Heikal returned to Palestine frequently, and his articles made him famous in the Arab world. He met Dr. Ben-Gurion, and became an intimate of King Abdullah of Transjordan; he stressed the strength of the Hagana, and warned the Arabs against waging an unprepared war—a theme of realism which enraged many Arabs but which was to recur as a leitmotiv in Mr. Heikal's writings later on.

It was in 1948, during the first Arab-Israeli war, that Mr. Heikal met Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser was a major commanding a battalion in the Neger and when he was introduced to Mr. Heikal, he said simply, "I've read your articles. I expected to meet an older man."

They did not meet again until the beginning of 1951, when Nasser came to Mr. Heikal's office in Cairo to borrow a book. Mr. Heikal had written about coups d'état in Syria, a subject on which Mr. Heikal had become an expert. Their conversation that day was the catalyst of their ensuing friendship, and the dialogue they started continued to the day of Nasser's death, with no small consequences for Egypt.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Heikal had been hastening to the four corners of the world and acquiring a well-known reputation as a well-informed Egyptian journalist. He covered the civil war in Greece in 1947 and 1948, roamed all over Ethiopia, Uganda and the southern Sudan, wrote a book about Mohammed Mossadegh and Persia, visited India and Indochina, and covered the Korean war—not to mention the American presidential elections of 1952.

But from 1952 on, Mr. Heikal spent most of his time at home. Egypt was convulsed with riots and assassinations, inspired largely by the British occupation of the Suez Canal zone. Farouk's corrupt monarchy was tottering, and Mr. Heikal sensed something momentous in the wind.

He cultivated several members of Nasser's clandestine free officers' movement, and soon was being shadowed by Farouk's secret police. From the day of the revolution, Mr. Heikal grew ever closer to Nasser. Soon enough he was as powerful as most cabinet ministers, and many ministers themselves were calling on him as a means of catching Nasser's ear.

By this time, Mr. Heikal had moved from the editorship of *Al-Kharr* to the more important post of political editor of the huge daily *Al-Ahram*. He had already introduced a novel and vivacious style into Arab journalism, which he used to support Nasser in his successful struggle to oust Gen. Naguib from the presidency in 1954, and which he consecrated to Nasser's ends for 16 years thereafter.

In 1957, Mr. Heikal left *Al-Ahram* to become editor-in-chief of *Al-Ahram*, a dying newspaper with a rare reputation for veracity. Immediately Mr. Heikal began



Mohammed Heikal at his desk in Cairo.

to hire talented young blood, and to build *Ahram* up as the Arab world's best source of political news, an objective that was aided considerably by his friendship with the president.

Mr. Heikal's editorials in the late 1950s were full of the same jargonism about "positive neutralism" and Western imperialism that filled Nasser's speeches.

Pipeline to U.S.

Paradoxically, Nasser was simultaneously using Mr. Heikal as his principal pipeline to the American Embassy in Cairo.

I was press officer at the embassy during 1957-58, and occasionally I would bump into Mr. Heikal as he went in to see Ambassador Raymond Hare. Among other purposes, Mr. Heikal's mission was to persuade Washington, through Mr. Hare, to show more sympathy for Nasser's neutralism and his aspirations for hegemony in the Arab world.

Mr. Hare had his own reservations about the inflexibility of John Foster Dulles's anti-Nasserism; he worked quietly to modify the policy, and by the end of the decade, with Dulles dead, Egyptian-American relations had perceptibly improved.

Indeed, the United States resumed aid to Egypt on a scale that was eventually to amount in value to more than a billion dollars in wheat shipments, long-term loans and credits. Over the years, Mr. Heikal ran similar errands for Nasser to the British.

Not that Mr. Heikal was reduced to being merely Nasser's errand boy. He fed Nasser ideas and often contradicted him. He entertained Nasser with a stream of funny stories and urged him to favor a more liberal society.

His friendship with the president permitted him to say things in *Al-Ahram* which no other Egyptian journalist would dare to do.

He ridiculed the bureaucracy for pettiness and inefficiency, attacked the intelligence services for stupidity and arbitrary arrests on various occasions, and Mr. Heikal's closest collaborators have been jailed, campaigned for the release of political prisoners, assailed Egyptian diplomats abroad for their incompetence.

In the early 1960s, Mr. Heikal persuaded Nasser to release several prominent Communist prisoners.

Not only were they liberated from jail, where many had been treated harshly, they were given jobs in the government and in the press. The Egyptian Communist party voluntarily dissolved itself as part of the deal, and the "ex-Communists" entered the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political organization.

Mr. Heikal gathered several of the most talented leftists under the *Ahram* umbrella, with the exhortation, "Here is your chance to preach your Marxist views within the framework of Nasserism."

In 1965, he even gave them their own monthly magazine, *Al-Thalath*—The Vanguard—where they were permitted to propound a muted Marxist critique of Egyptian society.

This gesture was quintessentially Heikal. For, coexisting under the same roof with *The Vanguard*, are Mr. Heikal's other subsidizing publications, the *Ahram Economic Review* and *International Politics*, which are edited by conservatives and which in their turn propound a muted, pro-Western free-enterprise philosophy.

The Vanguard is, in fact, a safety valve for Egyptian Marxists, or rather a rest house where they write harmless manifestos and are kept moderately happy with good pay.

Not long after Nasser died, Mr.

Heikal turned his attention to Egypt's relations with the United States. It was time, he wrote, to stop treating the Americans as the enemy.

Eisenhower Precedent

America was too strong to be opposed head-on; what Egypt needed was not to antagonize the Americans, but to neutralize them; dialogue was essential. For only then could Washington be coaxed into pressuring Israel to evacuate the Sinai—as President Eisenhower had under similar circumstances in 1957.

Mr. Heikal was dispensing similar counsel to President Sadat. Supremely aware of Egypt's failure to win over world opinion in 1967, Mr. Heikal urged Mr. Sadat to strive sweet reason now. Mr. Sadat's public statement that he was willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel was largely the result of Mr. Heikal's exhortations.

Sympathy for Egypt grew, even in America to a limited extent. Mr. Heikal's strategy was well conceived and far-sighted. He calculated that even should all efforts at a peaceful solution fail, Egypt would have proved to the world—especially to America—that it had done all it could to avoid war. If it went back to war, it would be only because Israel had refused its most reasonable offers.

Mr. Heikal's enemies in the Arab Socialist Union—principally Vice-President Ali Sabry, who had been feuding with him for years—replied with broadsides in *Al-Gomhuriya*, the government newspaper, that Mr. Heikal was a pro-American defector, and by implication revived a charge that he worked for the CIA.

Mr. Heikal replied coolly in his column. "My comments on neutralizing the United States have been singled out for a civil war of words."

It was worse than that: It was the beginning of a conspiracy to depose Mr. Sadat—and to liquidate Mr. Heikal. In the eyes of the Socialist union ideologues, and of their cohorts in the intelligence services, Mr. Sadat had become Mr. Heikal's captive.

Mr. Heikal was already the bete noire of the secret police, of the Russians, and of the Egyptian left, despite the intellectual stability of "safe" Marxists he maintained at *Al-Ahram*.

However, it seems that Mr. Heikal was several steps ahead of his enemies: I suspect Mr. Heikal wrote his articles on the United States partly to set a trap for his enemies at home, and to goad them into an open confrontation with Mr. Sadat. At least, we have seen the results of the confrontation: That did come in mid-May. Mr. Sadat whisked all of his—and Mr. Heikal's—enemies off to jail on charges of trying to overthrow the government, and Mr. Heikal is now riding higher than ever.

That last fact was evident throughout my recent five-hour dialogue with Mr. Heikal; his opinions were delivered with an assurance that was never lacking: "The Israel don't want peace, they want territorial expansion," Mr. Heikal told me. "They are seeking not only to secure a homeland for the Jews in Palestine, but to establish a mini-imperialist apparatus to control the Arab world. If they persist in this, they will make the present struggle an intractable one of them or us. For in spite of themselves, they are pushing Egypt to change. They are creating a power that will defeat them."

Future on Our Side

"The future is on our side. There are now 35 million Egyptians, and the population of the Arab world exceeds 100 million. Not long after Nasser died, Mr.

Perhaps, in our present weakness and divisions, this strength of numbers doesn't mean very much.

"But I tell you that education, science and technology are not an Israeli monopoly. Whatever our shortcomings, Egyptians—and the Arabs generally—are intelligent people, and we can and are acquiring education, science and technology. Perhaps I should worry about tomorrow, but I am not worried about the day after tomorrow or about the final result of our struggle with Israel."

"As for the United States, we are not giving you ultimatums and we are not asking you to perform miracles. We are only asking that you cease being a party to the occupation of our territory."

"The Israelis are entrenched in our land as the direct result of the superiority provided them by the Phantom and Skyhawk aircraft and the unlimited economic aid you Americans are giving them. How can you say that the Israelis are obstinate, as you do, and then go on giving them the means to remain obstinate?"

"You might accomplish more with the United States," I said, "if you reduced the Soviet military presence in Egypt."

"We are not going to reduce the Soviet presence," Mr. Heikal retorted. "We are going to increase it. Otherwise, how can we match the Phantoms that Israel has from America? If we diminish Soviet aid, we give the Israeli permanent superiority over us in a silver platter."

"If you won't this simply escalate the Middle East arms race," I asked. "The Israelis are only your new treaty with the Russians as cause for deliveries of even more American arms to their side."

"If America has any sense, it won't give in to Israel! pressing this time. You might have reason to be concerned if we were threatening the United States, or even Israel itself, but we're not doing either. How would you Americans feel if the Japanese suddenly seized Seattle, or California, or part of the Texas desert with all its oil? Wouldn't you want to back, and accept any help to get it back?"

"President Nixon is worried about the global balance of power," I said. "He's afraid that the Soviet military presence in Egypt might disturb that."

That's the Way I Feel

"I look at the problem from the viewpoint of Egypt's interests," Mr. Heikal said, "and not the global balance of power as it affects the United States. We are concerned with the independence and national security of Egypt, and only that. I say, to hell with your American strategic balance of power. I know that you landed a man on the moon, but to hell with the moon and your global strategy. I'm sorry to be so frank, but that's the way I feel." That is how Mr. Heikal published a pointed warning to the Soviet Union.

"Communism," he wrote, "has no place in the Arab world because of basic ideological differences. . . . President Nasser clearly condemned Communism. . . . (Furthermore) the Soviet arms delivered to Cairo till now far from compensating for those which the United States has sent to Israel. The Soviet-Egyptian treaty of last May will mean nothing if it does not signify a common determination . . . to restore the Arab territories occupied by Israel."

Translation: Mr. Heikal—and Mr. Sadat—are beginning to have their doubts about the future quantity of Soviet arms, and the seriousness of the Soviet pledge to help Egypt regain the Sinai by diplomacy or by war.

Most of the criticism of Mr. Heikal centers on the quality of *Al-Ahram* itself. It may be the best newspaper in the Arab world, but it is far from being great. It is leagues ahead of Pravda, and leagues behind *Le Monde*. Several of Mr. Heikal's own subordinates admit this, and lament that till now they have not really been free to embark upon a searching critique of Egyptian society and its government.

If we are to believe Mr. Heikal, this may be more their fault than his. "Our censorship laws hold chief editors responsible, not ordinary journalists," he says.

"But Egyptian journalists have not been writing frankly because of fear. Censorship has been in force in Egypt since early in World War II, and a new generation of journalists has grown up under its shade. I'm not afraid of the visible censor in Egypt, but of the invisible censor implanted by the habit of 30 years. We must first defy the censor in ourselves."

And yet, whatever Mr. Heikal's encouragements to write freely, his subordinates cannot forget that Egypt is still an authoritarian country, and that every now and then a journalist is sent to jail.

True, they have been encouraged to pluri the secret policy and President Sadat's enemies, but when will they be allowed to criticize Mr. Sadat himself—in the manner that American newspapers call Richard Nixon to account?

Edward R.F. Sheehan is a journalist, novelist and former State Department press officer. He wrote this article for *The New York Times* special features.

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Dr. Nixon Prescribes Shock Therapy for Economy

By A. H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT). — "The President made a new economic policy out of all the things we had been saying weren't needed and couldn't work, and it turned the country around overnight." That very comment by a high administration official came after President Nixon started the world last week by unveiling the most activist program for U.S. economic revival since Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal nearly 40 years ago.

In a 20-minute television speech, Mr. Nixon buried the ghost of Adam Smith and ticked off an economic battle plan of such scope and audacity that union chiefs, Democratic presidential hopefuls and others who had been denouncing him for doing nothing found themselves in the incongruous position of complaining that he was doing too much.

With all the directness of Marshal Dillon, the President took aim at three arch-enemies of American prosperity — inflation, unemployment and the "international monetary speculators" who were ruining the dollar—and put forth an arsenal for frustrating them all.

The main Nixon weapons: A 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents, coupled with a plea to business to hold the line on dividends; a curfew on the dollar from its traditional anchor to gold so it could float freely in world currency markets until other countries came up with new moorings more comfortable for us; a 10 percent surtax to make imported autos, TV sets and thousands of other foreign products more expensive; American shops; a bundle of cuts in domestic taxes and spending, heavily weighted toward spurring industrial investment in more efficient plants.

to keep on paying the wages but they couldn't jack up prices till after the freeze.

Meany Leads Critics

The unions, Mr. Meany in the van, got more choleric each day in insisting that the freeze was one-sided because nobody was policing the price front and also because profits and interest rates weren't nailed down. The AFL-CIO rejected an administration plea that all strikers return to work until there was a thaw on higher wages. The federation didn't stop there. Mr. Meany told unions now at work that they should feel free to strike if the government "nullified" their contracts by holding up scheduled raises until the freeze was over.

For awhile the language got a little purple, what with Mr. Meany accusing Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, top man in the freeze, of seeking the "enforcement concession" so he could sell horsewipes. But there was little indication that the unions wanted a showdown with the administration, much less that they planned outright defiance of the no-increase order. Sanctions include injunctions and fines up to \$5,000 for each violation.

The point of all the hostile rhetoric was to underscore their basic antipathy for the President and all his works but, much more important, to let him know that there might be real trouble if the freeze were extended beyond Nov. 12. The original White House plan had been to freeze things over for six months, and no one is giving any guarantee that 90 days will be the cut-off point.

Not all of Mr. Connally's head-scratches in his first week as the "Jolly Enforcer"—a title coined by some of his aides—came from labor or from the confusion of trying to put together a mini-



Treasury Secretary Connally explaining the changes.

bureaucracy with no precedents, no staff and no clear idea of where it was all heading. Oddly, the first outright defiance came from Mr. Connally's own successor as Governor of Texas, Preston E. Smith. The governor put on his best state's rights toga and blasted the federal government for telling him that he could not give Texas teachers and other employees pay raises they had coming under state law. After a couple of false starts, Mr. Connally's council decided the only thing to do was to go to the mat with Gov. Smith

before his example proved contagious. The case was turned over to Attorney General John N. Mitchell, and a court order to stop Texas from raising pay before Nov. 12 will be sought. "Closing that gold window is about the most daring a thing a Republican president could ever do," said one of the architects of the new Nixonism. But cutting the dollar loose from this country's commitment to redeem it in gold (at the rate of \$35 for an ounce) in transactions with other governments was only one of the radical departures the

President made from the policies to which the United States has heaved since V-J Day.

The immediate effect of these departures was to knock the props out from under the quarter-century-old international monetary system, the apparatus that is supposed to keep every major Western currency in fixed balance. The dollar has been the increasingly befooled sun around which all other currencies revolved, but it has been plain for a long time that the dollar wasn't worth a dollar—any housewife could have told the central bankers that long ago—and so it has to be devalued.

Money Price High

That is just a banker's way of saying the price of your money is too high in terms of the state of your economy. The drain of the Vietnam war, the domestic wage-price spiral, the calculated decision of many American manufacturers to do most of their expanding overseas, the flight of billions of dollars in highly mobile funds to the places where it can command the highest interest rates have all combined to take some of the bloom off the dollar. Even though Mr. Nixon was emphatic that he wanted it to stay Number One in the world money standing, for the moment at least he has made the dollar an orphan of the monetary system—and that could prove a much more advantageous position than the one it has had to give up as a ruler with a golden crown too big for its head.

Just by way of letting the Europeans and Japan know that he wasn't kidding about the importance of working out new and more flexible monetary rates more in this country's favor, Mr. Nixon wotted out that favorite big stick of the protectionists, a jump in tariffs. He disavowed any desire to go back to building a tariff wall around the United

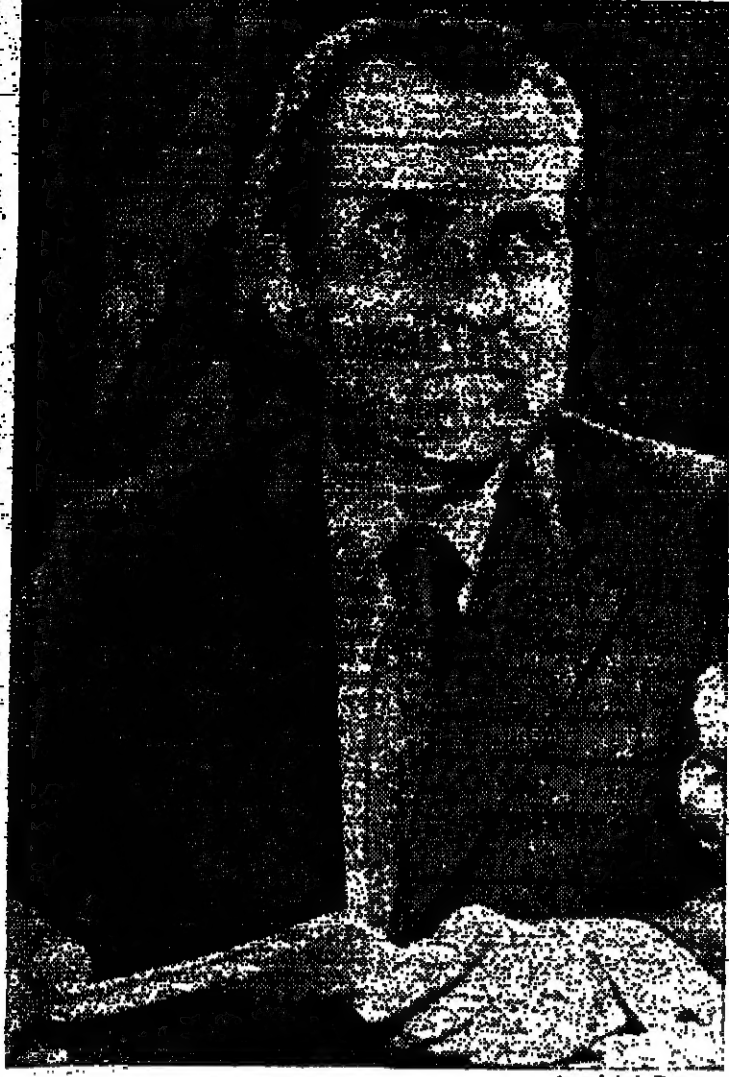
States, but he made it clear that the 10 percent tax on the customs value of goods not covered by quotas would stay until the new money ladder was firmly in place. The effect of the surtax was to get tariffs back to the levels in force right after World War II, thus undoing—for the present at least—the impact of the Dillon and Kennedy rounds of tariff-cutting.

The joy of American protectionists at this recidivism made it plain that the administration will keep the extra tax in permanently, but White House officials insist it is only a chip in a poker game for ultra-high stakes, a lever for inducing other governments—and Japan, in particular—to revalue their currency into more "realistic" alignment with ours.

The expectation in Washington is that the end result of the bargaining will be a cut of 12 to 15 percent in the value of the dollar as against other major currencies, a rate that would provide a significant spur to American exports and a corresponding deterrent to imports from abroad.

But the dollar may not be the pivot of the constellation that ultimately emerged to replace the system worked out at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944. Even gold may be a minor element or a discarded one. What could be the monetary system of the fairly near future is one based on a kind of international credit card, with each nation depositing dollars, gold or other assets as a reserve to back up its drawing rights and underwrite its currency.

For the moment, however, the Japanese are vowing that they will never revalue the yen, a resolve they supported by buying up more than two billion American dollars. Before that resolution cracks, a lasting wedge may have been driven between Tokyo and Washington.



President Nixon after his economic policy speech.

After Policy Turnabout

But Will the Patient Rally by '72 Election?

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT). — "Until last week," one veteran political observer commented, "there were two formidable obstacles to Richard Nixon's reelection. One was the economy. The other was the feeling he wasn't doing anything about it." This country's economic problems remain, and probably will for some time to come. But after last Sunday night, few could accuse Mr. Nixon of avoiding the issue. In a stunning reversal of long and deeply held attitudes, the President announced that he was abandoning his cherished "game plan" for solving the twin problems of inflation and unemployment, and was substituting instead a program aimed at mitigating inflation through a temporary wage-price freeze, getting the jobs back to work with generous tax cuts to industry, and improving the nation's balance of payments by attempting to have the dollar devalued.

The extent to which political calculations influenced the President's turnabout was not easily measured; the economic realities alone may have been enough to justify a change in course. But it was transparently clear that Mr. Nixon's moves had already yielded short-term political dividends and—assuming his new strategy works better than his old one—may well produce long-term results of even greater magnitude.

Democrats Complain

Despite complaints by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, for example, and a charge by Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., that Mr. Nixon was engaging in "economic madness," the President seemed temporarily to have disarmed many of his Democratic critics. He had plainly enhanced the visibility—and, some said, the vice-presidential prospects—of Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally. He had lifted the spirits of his associates in government and Republicans throughout the land. And above all, he had given his own presidential image—so often clouded in ambiguity—sudden reputation for decisiveness and courage.

And though he had clearly won new enemies in the labor movement—whose votes he had courted so assiduously during the first two years of his presidency, and while it was far from clear whether his new medicine would be sufficiently strong to turn the economy around by election day, 1972—he had at least arrested for the time being his precipitous slide in the public-opinion polls that has resulted in large measure from widespread impatience with his economic strategy. A Gallup poll early this month showed that the public, by a two-to-one margin, rated the Democrats as better qualified to keep the country prosperous. Some private Republican polls had fared even more damagingly.

Mr. Nixon, who seems to savor dramatic surprises every bit as much as his predecessor, gave his new policy a characteristically theatrical send-off. Secret sessions at Camp David provided an appropriately mysterious backdrop to the chairman's announcement before a television and radio audience of millions last Sunday evening. Indeed, it was hardly a reminder of the announcement of his decision to stay fighting earlier this summer, but it had much the same effect. For most of this week, Mr. Nixon and his economy monologues, the headlines, obscure all other news, and conveyed a welcome impression of activity, decisiveness, and forward movement.

Yet Tuesday, in a two and

one half-hour meeting with Senate and House leaders, he combined hard economic argument with soft political flattery to win their assent to early congressional consideration of his tax proposals; that afternoon, he left for a cross-country speaking tour to drum up public enthusiasm and to urge the American people to join him in a period of patriotic self-sacrifice.

Nor did he overlook other issues and other potential allies. Although the economy occupied most of his energies and dominated most of his rhetoric, he also promised a Roman Catholic audience in New York that he would try to save the faltering parochial school system; and, for the second time in less than three weeks, he repudiated a desegregation plan that his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare had devised for Southern cities—in this case for Corpus Christi, Texas.

In short, even as he sought to strengthen himself with voters everywhere with his new economic strategy, he continued to cultivate what he believes to be his special regional and ethnic constituency. Was he hedging his bets? Indeed he was—for the political risks of his new economic strategy seemed almost as great as its political promise.

To begin with, Mr. Nixon had forewarned the creation of a massive price and wage control bureaucracy in favor of voluntary cooperation. Yet by midweek, he was confronted with widespread resistance from labor leaders, who insisted they would terminate existing contracts unless pay boosts negotiated under those contracts were awarded during the 90-day freeze, and from the governor of Texas, Preston Smith, who challenged the administration's authority to prevent him from giving teachers and other state employees scheduled increases. If these turn out to be no more than isolated stances of defiance, Mr. Nixon may well profit. If they are the forerunners of a trend, he will be faced with the unhappy choice of fighting a nationwide economic insurrection or doing nothing at all, and he cannot hope to win in either case.

Moreover, even if the unions and the states come around, the freeze is almost certain to produce individual inequities and grievances that will inevitably be blamed on the President. By his television appearance and his subsequent cross-country tour, Mr. Nixon has made his new economic strategy a uniquely personal matter, and while he has entrusted the bureaucrats below him with the task of enforcing the law, it is he who will be penalized by citizens who believe themselves to have been unjustly treated.

There are other potential dangers. Some economists believe he has weighted his tax cuts too heavily in favor of business investment as opposed to personal consumption, others believe a 90-day freeze is excessively modest and that in any event, Mr. Nixon will be faced with tough decisions on his wage-price policy when the freeze expires.

Finally, there is the prospect that the whole plan may not work, or that parts of it will work while others do not. But this is not the kind of prospect readily entertained these days at the White House, where Mr. Nixon's associates prefer to talk about the short-term political advantages they think they have reaped, and to speculate about how beautiful it all will be in 1972.

Paralysis Ends

The President's decision to end months of seeming paralysis on what to do about the economy—a decision as electrifying in its immediate impact as his disclosure a month earlier that he was going to Communist China—was triggered by worry over the battering the dollar was taking in foreign exchange and an increasingly lopsided trade balance. Industrial production had no nip; the jobless rate refused to go down and two fat settlements in steel and railroads gave a fresh jolt to the wage-price spiral. On top of all that, the polls confirmed that the President's popularity was tobogganing along with the economy.

What was needed, Mr. Nixon decided, was shock therapy to let everybody—workers, businessmen, pensioners, foreign traders, central bankers—know that somebody was running the show, that the days of waiting for orthodox hands-off tactics to take hold were gone for good.

Within 34 hours it was clear that the world had got the message. So had a lot of people closer to home and to the 1972 polling booths. The New York Stock Exchange signaled its confidence that things were getting brighter by racking up the biggest one-day price jump in its history—a gain of \$24 billion in paper value.

Foreign governments, from Bonn to Tokyo, were thrown into a tailspin by the sudden ram-bunctiousness of "Uncle Milquetoast." But the more evident dissonance, the more cheerful American businessmen became about recapturing lost trade from their enterprising overseas rivals.

Majority Is Pleased

The first samplings of popular reaction here showed upward of three-quarters of men and women pleased with what the President had done, but George Meany, celebrating his 77th birthday the day after the speech, was not one of them. He and most of the rest of organized labor's high command spent the week shooting darts at Mr. Nixon on the ground that the wage freeze and the tax package were grossly unfair to workers while promising "bonanzas" for business. Many union rank-and-file didn't seem to feel the same way. "Prices were getting ridiculous," said a New York truck driver. "If the President didn't stop it, our pay wouldn't be worth anything."

For variety, the "show biz" weekly, it could all be summed up in a headline: "Free Changes Economic Game Plan; New Score Is Dow Jones 32, Nixon 72." In his new role as economic activist, Mr. Nixon is still leery of mandatory controls carried to straitjacket lengths and administered by a giant enforcement apparatus. But the freeze order he signed after his speech was the tightest thing any American had ever seen outside a war emergency. In a series of quick rulings, the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council created by the order made it tighter still by decreeing that 14 million state and municipal employees had to share the hardship of no new pay raises until after Nov. 12. It also ruled that unions couldn't get promises of retroactivity, under which money they didn't collect because of the freeze would come to them in a big bundle when things were unfrozen. On the price side, the new council also hung tough. It told companies that had just given whopping wage increases in anticipation of passing the bill to their customers that they would have

EACH FRIDAY A VACATION CRUISES TO NEW YORK.

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Week 3d Biggest in N.Y. Exchange's History; U.S. on the Move But Uncertainties Remain

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Commodity Index.....	109.5	108.1	110.6
*Currency in circ.....	\$39,112,000	\$39,007,000	\$4,917,000
*Total loans.....	\$83,745,000	\$83,587,000	\$81,418,000
Steel prod (tons).....	1,223,000	947,000	2,470,000
Auto production.....	132,017	84,643	90,225
Daily oil prod (bbls).....	9,613,000	8,664,800	9,680,000
Freight car loadings.....	445,000	445,000	523,000
*Elec Pow. kw-hr.....	\$3,468,000	\$1,472,000	\$3,380,000
Business failures.....	237	175	204

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.			
MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	June	Prior Month	1970
Employed	79,473,000	79,361,000	79,333,000
Unemployed	5,499,000	5,217,000	4,669,000
	May	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production..	167.3	166.2	169.0

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MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
	June	Prior Month	1970
Employed	78,478,000	78,361,000	79,835,000
Unemployed	5,499,000	5,217,000	4,669,000
	May	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production..	167.3	166.2	169.0

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	May	Prior Month	1970
Industrial production..	167.3	166.2	169.0

*Personal income.....	\$847,480,000	\$841,400,000	\$799,708,000
*Money supply.....	\$223,900,000	\$221,100,000	\$209,200,000
Consumer's Price Index.....	120.8	120.3	115.7
Construction contracts.....	141	161	110
*Mfrs. inventories.....	\$99,523,000	\$99,542,000	\$97,635,000
*Exports.....	\$3,782,600	\$3,542,100	\$3,695,100
*Imports.....	\$3,987,600	\$3,757,990	\$3,350,700

*0000 omitted (Figures subject to revision by source.
 *Monthly index, based on 1957=9=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1957=9=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=9=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Federal Reserve Board. 1957=9=100 are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Imports and exports as reported by outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. V. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

drawdown from the other recent issues, which had come out at 1/2. Bankers report that new dollar issues presuppose a return toward currency rates. However, they say they would not be surprised to see a surge in new dollar debt issues. The attraction as with the current DM market would be a hedge on the eventual revaluation possibilities.

	High	Low	Last	Net
nitrogen Process	1 1/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	+ 1/4
tonic Rental	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
is Food Svc	8 3/4	7 7/8	7 7/8	+ 1/4
ton Mailroom	20 1/2	18 1/4	20 1/2	+ 2 1/4
ton Chlor 20	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Food 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
grat Ind -16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	- 1/4
with Aspirin 20	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0
Ind Oil	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4

PRIEgr .40s	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	1/2	Geonvase Drug	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
sonatronic	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Geothermal Researcs	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
ex Chem .20	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2		Geriatrics .05s	6 1/4	5 7/8	6 1/4
CanTun 1.30	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	3/8	Giant Food Prop	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
nIBds 1.40s	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	1/2	Giffit Ind	5	4 1/4	4
evElectronics S	4	3 1/2	3 1/4	1/4	Gilbert Robinson	8	7	7 1/2
					Gilbert Int. 13	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/2

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT)—The country was moving again

That much seemed certain. The belief alone probably was enough to power the biggest two-day rally in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

After the President's dramatic television announcement of a new economic policy, the stock market advanced the next day 32.93 points as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average, with 31.7 million shares changing hands.

Over 100 issues in such important competitive industries as automobiles, steels, machine tools and electronics were so flooded with orders that opening of trading was delayed. In eight cases, including General Motors and Ford there was no trading last Monday at all.

The rally pushed ahead another 10.95 points on Tuesday with an additional 25.79 million shares traded. Even profit-taking and sober second thoughts in subsequent sessions were unable to keep the week from going down on the books as the third biggest

At the closing bell Friday, the Dow was up 24.99 points from the week before at 880.91. In all, 105.3 million shares had changed hands.

If there could be little doubt that the country was moving again, exactly where it was going was far less sure. The President's

program seemed more certain to stimulate the economy than to slow inflation or restore world confidence in the dollar. With luck, however, it might accomplish all three.

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Kate Greenway	3	3	3	
Kathol Petrolm	21 1/2	17 1/2	2	+ 1/2
Kayex Corp	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	

Kayco Inc.	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	+ 1
Kaysam Corp.	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	
Kearney Tracker	16 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	+ 3
Kearney Natl.	6	5 1/4	6	+ 1
Keene Corp.	11 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	+ 1/2
Kellett Corp.	2 1/4	2	2	- 1/4

was like a punch in the face. I was done without consultation. It violated treaty commitments. But it was certain to gain attention.

Like such a barroom tactic, however, it involved risk. The other guys, hopefully, would now sit down and begin to negotiate. On the other hand, they might begin to punch back. The result was by no means certain.

Amex and C

would be traded, meant a likely increase in domestic production and jobs.

The freeze was described by the President as temporary. It was to last no longer than 90 days. Indeed, the growls from organized labor indicated that it might be impossible to extend it.

The President asked Congress for a revived investment tax credit on purchases of new plant and equipment by all industries. And as a son to consumers, he threw

Over-Counter

R. Hamner

Prices on the American Stock

in a proposal for advancing
one year an increase to \$750 in
the personal income tax exemp-
tion

The Automobile Business

In addition, the automobile industry was to benefit from removal of the 7 percent excise tax

on new car purchases. In the consumer price index, removal of the automobile excise tax would probably just about offset the effect of the new import surtax.

The President's optimism about getting out of the wage-price mire as readily as he got in, also be challenged. Some of the early euphoria may evaporate in 90 days seems to lengthen 90 years.

The week's six most active stock underscored the explosive impact of President Nixon's sweeping eco-

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market made good gains last week in stepped-up trading.

The upswing resulted from President Nixon's dramatic new economic proposals to combat inflation and to strengthen the economy.

Quotations in both markets soared on Monday, the day after the President's speech, and continued to rise on Tuesday, but at a slower pace. Prices on Wednesday and Thursday retreated in a profit-taking and consolidation move and finished mixed on Friday. However, the large gains made early in the week were more

One broker commented that the administration's new economic program which ignited the powerful rally on Monday had "increased the confidence of the market in the long-term outlook."

The improved tone of the market was reflected in the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 25.13, up 0.84 point from the close of the preceding week. Turnover on the exchange advanced to 29,705,765 shares from 29,737,737 shares in the previous week.

Trading on the exchange for the first three months of the year was

The most actively traded issues on the exchange last week were the warrants of Leasco Corporation, which rose 1 3/4 to 9 1/3 on 560,500 shares.

In the counter market prices also finished mostly higher. The NASDAQ industrial price index reflected the upward move and advanced 3.30 points during the week to end at 109.29.

[illegible]

NLC Insurance	\$2	\$76	\$78 + 1%	Ray Co Inc	692	597	696 + 7%
NASC Corp.	117	104	115 + 11%	RaymondCo_20b	1514	1534	1515 + 1%
Norfolk Dair_20b	161	147	154 + 12%	Recognition Eq	17	146	164 + 24%
Norrac Cos	46	47	48 + 1%	RedOwists I	3214	2994	3214 + 24%
NatCarb Famous	74	74	74	Rescor	5	414	412 + 3%
NatCarb Ren_13b	414	414	414 + 1%	ReeceCo_58a	3414	2914	3214 + 3%

High	Low	Last	Net Ch'gs	MT
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[illegible]

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UPT).— sed her the Held- 5, after of Fort of Scot- 4, 3-6 and at two an- nual ound in scores 7-5 over amper- suffered first set. the Held- e first a game e 3-4 e came to back to, after 1, 6-3 the set. left in der de- Lake- out de- She is singles ch. If States player upset straight into minutes Aug. 22 Laver ntion. \$50,000 mption- an Roy Riessen South to the 7, 6-2 Ken Emer- Ball of 1-1, 6-1. Aug. 22 Unit- y- without at top- Aus- day in of the Tennis aebner men's 6-4, 6-3 ofding plays

LAKE BLUFF, Ill., Aug. 2 **(UPI).**—Top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., beat Nancy Richey Gunter of San An- gelo, Texas, 7-6, 7-5, yesterday to gain the final of the \$30,000 Vir- gilia Sims clay court champion- ships.

Mrs. King will meet Francis **Durr of France in the final.** Miss Durr ousted Rosemary Casals of San Francisco, 7-5, 6-4.

Mrs. King gained the semifina- with a 7-6, 6-2 victory over Leslie Hunt of Australia; Mrs. Gunter had a eliminated countrywoman Betty Ann Hansen 6-3, 6-2. Miss Casals ousted Linda Tuero of Tulsa, La., 7-5, 7-5, and Miss Durr beat Judy Dalton of Australia 6-2, 6-3.

Whittemarsh, Pa., Aug. 2 **(UPI).**—Tom Weiskopf, who was so discouraged with his game last Sunday that he said he would withdraw from all future tournaments this season, took the 54-hole lead in the \$150,000 In- dustrial Valley Bank-Philadelphia Golf Classic yesterday with an aggregate of 304, twelve under par.

Weiskopf completed a six- der-par 66 performance as he bid for the lead swung back and forth among half a dozen chal- lengers over the Whittemarsh Val- ley course.


Dave Hill, the 34-hole pace- setter who succeeded his brother Mike, the first-round leader, had a 71 as he rolled in a birdie put at the last green for 307.

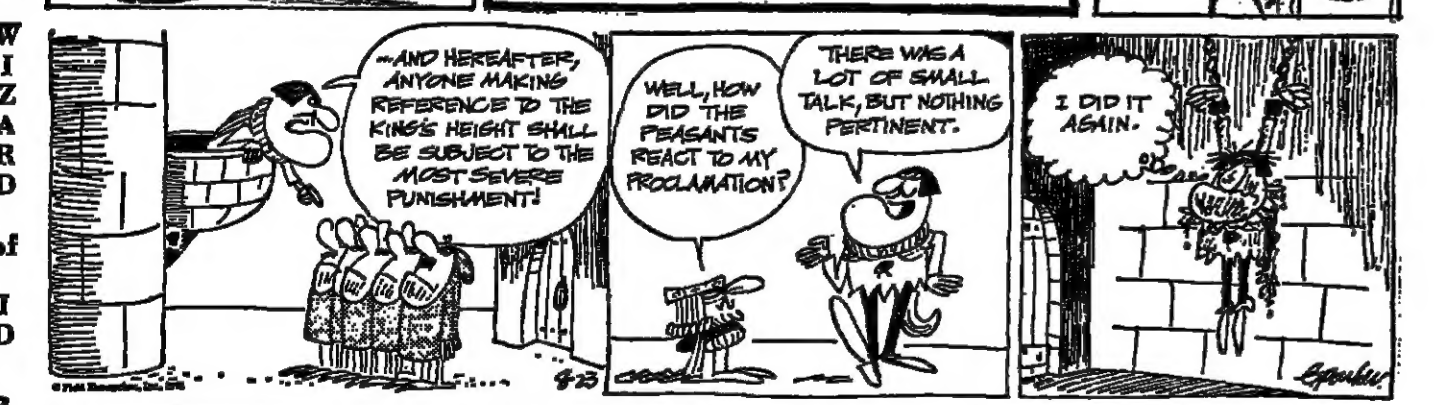
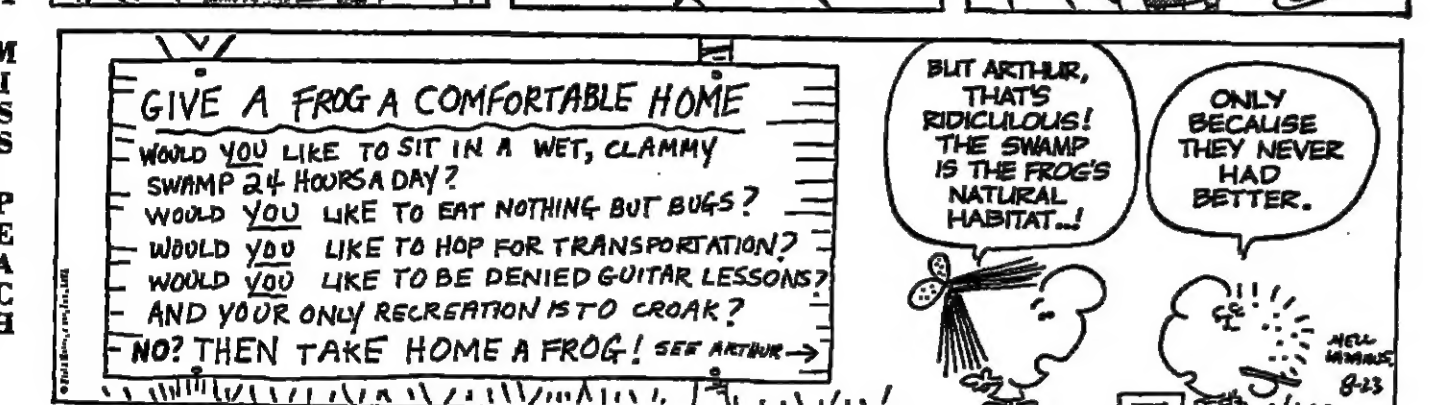
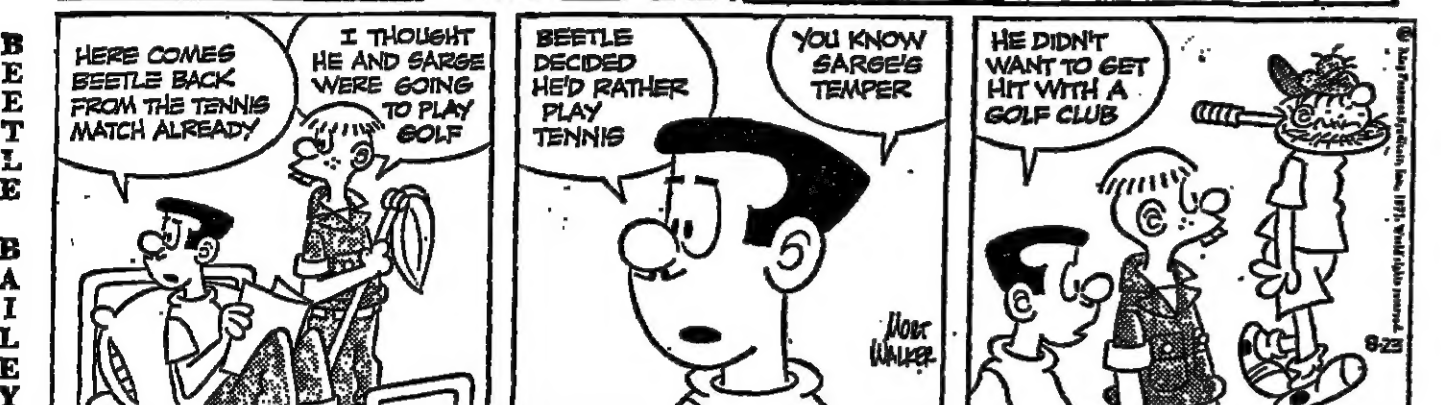
Mike did not fare as well. He scored to a 73 for 615. George Knudsen of Canada and Dal- Douglas were at 208 and Jac- Nicklaus, the Professional Golf- ers Association champion, after a 70, was at 208 along with Lou Graham. Bob Murphy and Ma- son Rudolph were at 210.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 2 **(AP).**—Brazil and Romania split the first two singles matches in the Davis Cup tennis tourna-

1

100





BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A gap in bridge literature has been filled by Harold Feldheim of Hartsdale, N.Y., whose monograph on "The Weak Two-Bid" has recently been published by Barclay Bridge Supplies, 8 Bush Ave., Port Chester, N.Y.

The author suggests a rebidding procedure which has one feature in common with a slightly more complex modern method, called "Opus," after its inventor, Harold Ogust of New York: in both methods, if the weak two-bidder raises the response to three no-trump, he guarantees a solid suit. An example of this from Feldheim's book is shown in the diagram.

When his partner raises two no-trump to three, after opening with two hearts, South can judge that it will be an excellent contract. This is a situation in which he can visualize the play: six heart tricks, two aces, and a probable trick with the spade king. If the opponents lead spades, as they likely will, the contract is a certainty.

However, West may decide that the spade lead will give South his ninth trick. He knows about the solid heart suit, and he also knows South must be willing to play no-trump. If West is inspired and avoids the spade lead the play can be very interesting.

Feldheim's concern is the bidding not the play, and he contents himself with the statement that with any lead but this spade the contract will fail. This is correct on a double-dummy basis, but it takes some proving. If West leads a diamond to the king and ace, South can return a diamond to the ten and the defense becomes tough. West must shift specifically to the club two, and East must play the jack. South cannot then establish his ninth trick in diamonds without allowing East to gain the lead to play spades. The same ingenious defensive maneuver is

NORTH (D)

♠ J2
♥ AKQ1087
♦ 542
♣ 104

WEST

♠ AQ753
♥ 963
♦ Q103
♣ Q2

EAST

♠ 10986
♥ 54
♦ K765
♣ K785

SOUTH

♠ K4
♥ QJ2
♦ A9763
♣ A9763

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

2♥ Pass 2NT Pass

3NT Pass 3NT Pass

West led the diamond three.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

STORY GRIS BOWN

OLIVER JACIE HUSER

LEAPS UNICORN

DEPREYED SKODIA

EYES FEEL

BAISSES LAWRENCE

AIMED PACE YARN

SEIN VADIER BRAT

KENT HIED IRENE

SINKERS CHOSER

ADMIT HANMATS

PREVENTED REMIT

SAME LOWA IRONE

EMUS BELT ASSET



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GILEA

BABIR

DOLFIN

TINEKT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: UTTER HUSKY PELVIS HELMET

Answer: Why she turned down the rich suitor—HE DIDN'T SUIT HER.

BOOKS

THE REAL ISADORA

By Victor Seroff. Dial. 441 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

MORE than that of any 20th-century American artist, the life of Isadora Duncan was one great mass of warring opposites. It was a life that was bold, pioneering, romantic in the extreme, idealistic and in its way noble. It was also messy, impractical, wasteful, willful and destructive to the point of suicide. It is hard to know therefore whether this new life by Victor Seroff will move the reader to empathy or alienate him with irritation. The fact is, of course, that the contradictory sides of her character cannot be separated. She was inordinably quixotic, yet utterly steadfast in trying to create a new dance and a new generation of dancers. She was feckless and irresponsible, yet dependent on others for support. She was impulsive and wayward, yet she returned again and again to the same goal. She could move her audience to tears and to anger at the same recital; she willfully destroyed her best chance for setting up the school she desired so greatly.

Yet though many have had her faults, few have shared her virtues. She gave a consciously new orientation to the modern dance and influenced traditional ballet and, beyond the world of dance, was a powerful beacon of freedom to a generation of young women. Because she dared, they dared to follow. In the light of these accomplishments, her disorganized day-by-day existence, her contentious love life and her domestic crises are only agate-size footnotes to a glorious career. I wish that Seroff, who knew Isadora in the last years of her life and who has written on music and musicians, had stressed more strongly what Isadora meant as a free and unfettered spirit in the stratified years of Edwardian and Victorian England. It was a generation of young women brought up in a narrowly puritan household, economically dependent and full of guile even at the thought of challenging parental authority. Isadora represented everything that was liberating, open-ended, possible. She was their hopes made flesh. She was "life" as they wanted to live it.

But if Seroff has not stressed this side of her, he has investigated fully the basis and character of her art. He is especially helpful in giving Isadora's view of how she worked with music and how she thought she was collaborating with it. Almost from the start she knew what she wanted. What she didn't want was to be part of a chorus line or to turn out fancy little numbers for a musical review. Had she been willing to remain in Chicago or New York, she could easily have had a tidy and lucrative career. But she wanted to express something of greater spiritual scope and significance in her dancing and so, allying herself to the music of the great romantics, Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert as well as Bach and Mozart, she shaped her movements to express what she termed "the spirit of the music." "Plastic suggestion" and "imitative gesture" are two phrases used to describe the characteristics of her movements.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 100 bookstores in 34 communities of the United States. The figures in the columns do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Week of Aug. 16-22, 1971

Week of Aug. 9-15, 1971

Week of Aug. 2-8, 1971

Week of July 26-Aug. 1, 1971

Week of July 19-25, 1971

Week of July 12-18, 1971

Week of July 5-11, 1971

Week of June 28-July 4, 1971

Week of June 21-27, 1971

Week of June 14-20, 1971

Week of June 7-13, 1971

Week of May 31-June 6, 1971

Week of May 24-30, 1971

Week of May 17-23, 1971

Week of May 10-16, 1971

Week of May 3-9, 1971

Week of April 26-May 2, 1971

Week of April 19-25, 1971

Week of April 12-18, 1971

Week of April 5-11, 1971

Week of March 29-April 5, 1971

Week of March 22-28, 1971

Week of March 15-21, 1971

Week of March 8-14, 1971

Week of March 1-7, 1971

Week of February 24-30, 1971

Week of February 17-23, 1971

Week of February 10-16, 1971

Week of February 3-9, 1971

Week of January 27-February 2, 1971

Week of January 20-26, 1971

Week of January 13-19, 1971

Week of January 6-12, 1971

Week of December 30-January 6, 1971

Week of December 23-29, 1970

Week of December 16-22, 1970

Week of December 9-15, 1970

Week of December 2-8, 1970

Week of November 25-December 1, 1970

Week of November 18-24, 1970

Week of November 11-17, 1970

Week of November 4-10, 1970

Week of October 28-November 3, 1970

Week of October 21-27, 1970

Week of October 14-20, 1970

Week of October 7-13, 1970

Week of September 30-October 6, 1970

Week of September 23-29, 1970

Week of September 16-22, 1970

Week of September 9-15, 1970

Week of September 2-8, 1970

Week of August 26-September 1, 1970

Week of August 19-25, 1970

Week of August 12-18, 1970

Week of August 5-11, 1970

Stewart Triumphs As Team McLarens Both Fail to Finish

LEXINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—World Formula One driver Jackie Stewart triumphed in the 72d lap of the 1971 Can-Am race, taking over the lead on the 2.4-mile track from Peter Revson and gunned his Lotus T260 to a victory over the field.

Stewart, of Switzerland, in the 1971 Can-Am race, took over the lead on the 2.4-mile track from Peter Revson and gunned his Lotus T260 to a victory over the field.

Two laps behind in second place came Siffert in a Porsche 917. Third was Tony Adamowicz of the United States piloting a McLaren M2B. The McLaren factory team of Revson and Hulme both failed to finish when their cars broke half shafts. Hulme's came in the first turn of the opening lap and Revson's eight laps before the finish.

It was the first time in a year that the Team McLarens have both failed. The team has won 34 of the 40 Can-Am races they have entered, including three of the first five this year.

Stewart, more than 20 seconds behind Revson going into the 72d lap, finished for only the second time in the five races this season. The other time he finished he also won, at Mount Tremblant, Canada.

Revson passed Hulme when the pole sitter could not negotiate the first turn. Revson gradually widened his lead over Stewart until his car failed.

Stewart easily guided his car home the last eight laps.

Surtees Wins Gold Cup

OXFORD PARK, England, Aug. 22 (AP)—Former world grand prix champion John Surtees won the International Gold Cup auto race for the third time, taking the trophy yesterday on aggregate time after his main rival had crashed.

He clinched victory with third and first placings in the two heat events. Henri Pescarolo, France's top grand-prix driver who won the first leg, crashed his March into a barrier in the second. He was unhurt.

Pescarolo, who had stormed away from the field on the first lap, looked certain to take the lead, but his brakes failed. He spun violently off the track and smashed into the barrier at high speed.

Two laps before, Pescarolo's March had been bumped by the BRM of Britain's Peter Gethin and the collision may have caused the brake failure.

The race was a non-championship event and involved both Formula One and Formula 5000 cars.

It was the 37-year-old Surtees' first Formula One victory since he won this race last year. He also won it in 1965.

Surtees, in a car of his own design, covered the two 20-lap heats, a total distance of 110 miles, in 57 minutes 33.6 seconds for an average speed of 114.96 miles an hour.

Substitute running back Bob Brown and Tommy Mason scored a touchdown each as Washington moved off a fourth-quarter drive by 38, Lewis to triumph, 20-14, at Washington. Brown caught a 15-yard touchdown pass from Jimmy Johnson and Mason ran for a four-yard plunge.

Jack Knight hit field goals of 21 and 38 yards and the Redskins tied, 20-14, late in the fourth quarter before Cardinal quarterback Pete Beathard hit two quick touchdowns passes.

Palacios 21, Broncos 10

Bob Berry fired second-half touchdowns passes of 36 and six yards to lead Atlanta to a 27-6 victory over Denver at Memorial Stadium.

Vikings 34, Bears 14

Bob Lee, trying to take the job away from two proven quarterbacks, drove Minnesota to a 24-6 home victory over Chicago by passing for 223 yards and three touchdowns. Lenny Cole returned a kickoff 103 yards and line-backer Jim Gunn rumbled 17 yards with a fumble recovery for Chicago's second-half touchdowns.

Mike Smith, tight end, and third-string quarterback Dave Givens scored on a 43-yard score strike to Dave Givens in the second quarter.

Chief 27, Saints 7

Reserve quarterback Mike Livingston scored a fumble recovery 58 yards in the fourth period for a touchdown and Kansas City defeated New Orleans, 27-7, before 10,800 fans at New Orleans.

San Diego 24, Browns 15

In Friday's game, Mike Clark kicked a field goal with 20 seconds left as Dallas defeated Cleveland, 18-15, at Dallas. An 80-yard run by Calvin Hill in the Cowboys' second play from scrimmage and a 56-yard rumble with a fumble recovery by Browns defensive end Bob Briggs, also in the last quarter, were the only touchdowns of the game.

Exhibition Football

Friday's Game

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15

San Diego 24, Browns 15



YEA AND NEZ—Une de Mai (outside) wins Roosevelt International Trot by a nose.

European Rowing Finals East Germany Wins 4; Demiddi, Kiwi 8 Score

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22 (UPI)—East Germany won four titles at the European rowing championships today but the two glamour events—the heavyweight eight and the single scull—went to oarsmen from the other side of the world.

The New Zealand eight relegated the East Germans into second place after a titanic battle down the rough 2,000 meters of Lake Bagsvaerd, while reigning world champion Alberto Demiddi of Argentina took the sculls. In the seventh event, the coxed fours, West Germany triumphed.

The East Germans collected three silvers to go with the four gold medals to easily emerge top nation.

New Zealand 2d

New Zealand, with a gold and bronze, were joint second with West Germany, while Demiddi's eight relegated Argentina ahead of Czechoslovakia and Norway, which won two silvers each. The Soviet Union took four bronzes from its seven finalists, while Poland won a single bronze.

The East German performance matched the four golds the combined German team won here in 1963, but was one short of the record five won by Switzerland at Lake Lucerne in 1938.

The Kiwis, drawn in favorable lane 1, began which three other titles were won, led the eight from start to finish to clock 5 minutes 32.2 seconds against the East German 5:24.32. Russia was third.

Demiddi, the big talker on the international circuit, won as he

Rondon Retains Light-Heavy Title

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 22 (AP)—Vicente Paul Rondon of Venezuela last night retained the World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship by a unanimous decision over Eddie Jones of the United States.

The 15-round fight in Nuevo Circo bull ring was preceded by an exhibition match between former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and sparring partners Lancer Johnson and Eddie Brooks.

Rondon opened a cut over Jones' left eye in the fourth round and outboxed him by a narrow margin. Judge Gustavo Vegas scored 148 points for Rondon against 144 for Jones. Judge Antonio Marino had it 148-145 and referee Jesus Celis 145-145.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

U.S., Cuba Set For Volleyball Showdown

By Neil Andur

HAVANA, Aug. 22 (UPI)—At 2:30 Friday morning, a voice broke the silence in Room 1105 of the Havana Libre Hotel.

"We've got to really block well to beat the Cubans," Larry Rundle said softly, staring at the wall.

In an adjacent bed, Rudy Suwara, the captain of the United States volleyball team, stirred, also unable to sleep.

"Yeah, we've got to dig for those balls," Suwara said. "And we've got to get better than we have."

For the last ten days, U.S. volleyball players have thought of little else but their match with Cuba for a berth in the 1972 Olympics.

Perfect Record

Friday night's 15-7, 15-4, 15-3 rout of Puerto Rico assured the U.S. team of a perfect record for tonight's showdown with their Caribbean hosts. Now the U.S. players hope they finally can play one perfect series of games.

"I've been very antsy lately," said Rundle, a 26-year-old stockbroker from Santa Monica, Calif., who is considered one of the leaders on the 12-man squad.

"All this sitting around, waiting around for this one game has made me edgy. I haven't slept well for the last few nights."

"Me, too," said Suwara, the 29-year-old Californian, after the victory in the Coliseum raised the U.S. squad's won-lost record to 3-0 and nine successive victories. "Larry and I have been waking up in the middle of the night and talking to each other out of the blue. It's been really strange."

Power Plays

The U.S. team practiced for two hours on Friday morning, but not for Puerto Rico. They were trying to analyze Cuba's power plays. The U.S. squad hasn't looked sharp since smashing the strong Brazilian squad at the Pan-American Games.

"We've been practicing and practicing, but we haven't played any really tough teams here," Suwara said. "And the waiting just makes you more jumpy."

The game with the Cubans, who are also undefeated in the round robin, is the last match in the Munich playoffs for the berth in the Munich Olympics. Cuban officials tried to get U.S. coaches and players to enter a double round robin here, but the Americans, already travel weary, wisely declined.

Cuba beat the United States in three successive games for the Pan-Am gold medal and has looked impressive in early games this week. The Cubans are coached by an East German, Dieter Grund, and utilize high, wide passes or sets that capitalize on the great jumping ability of their spikers.

Cuba's attack might be compared to a single-wing offense in football, methodical, perhaps almost telegraphic, but devastating when implemented correctly.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

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Eastern Division

Western Division

Major League Standings

Fresh Yankee 2d in U.S. Trot Une de Mai Wins by a Nose

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 22 (UPI)—Une de Mai of France, trotting the entire 1 1/4 miles on the outside, stormed four wide through the stretch, got up in the final stride and beat Fresh Yankee of Canada by a nose last night to capture the \$125,000 International at Roosevelt Raceway.

Jean-Rene Gougeon, the same reinsman who brought the mare home first as a 5-year-old in the 1969 classic, steered the bay, co-owned by Count Pierre de Montesson and Pierre D. Allaire of Montesson, to her second triumph in the event.

For the 43-year-old Gougeon, competing in his seventh International, a record, it was his third success, also a record. He was in the sulky the night another French mare, Roquespine, won in 1968.

Track Is Off

With 38,247 harness racing fans on hand despite a brief, heavy rain three hours before post time for the feature, Une de Mai overcame the No. 8 post in the field of nine and negotiated the 1 1/4 miles in 2:34 4/5. It was a slow time for a track that was labeled "good."

In third place, beaten by a length for second, was the Swedish-owned, American-bred Dart Hanover, winner of last week's \$50,000 American Trotting Championship.

Dart Hanover, driven by Del Insko, represented the United States. He was coupled in the betting with Agamur of Italy, a mare in whom Ulf Moberg of Stockholm, the sole owner of Dart Hanover, holds a half-interest.

Victory, dramatic as it was, was also quite rewarding, the top prize bringing \$62,250 and increasing the mare's career earnings to \$1,300,855. No standardbred in history has earned as much.

The runner-up spot, worth \$31,250, put Fresh Yankee, handled by Joe O'Brien, into the millionaire class. Fresh Yankee, whom Duncan McDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, acquired as a yearling for \$400, is the first American-bred standardbred to hit that plateau.

The only other standardbred millionaire is the retired Cardigan Bay of New Zealand. That pacer earned \$1,000,837, most of it in the United States.

Tidalum Felo, the other French entrant, who was hardly at his physical best, was fourth, three-quarters of a length farther back. Then, in order, came the Gervé Pilot-driven, Crain Hanover of Canada, Agamur, Dayan of West Germany, who broke, and Stylish Major of New Zealand.

Une de Mai, the second choice at 5-2, returned \$7, 55.90 and \$24.00 for 22 across the board, was parked out the entire route, but the clever Gougeon made sure to find cover behind Agamur most of the way.

Through most of the race, Insko had Dart Hanover in the

hit two home runs, leading Oakland to a 4-1 triumph over Boston at Oakland.

Reds 6, Pirates 3

Jim Merritt won his first game of the season, in a relief role, as Cincinnati scored a 6-3 home victory over Pittsburgh. Merritt, a 20-game winner last season, hadn't won since Aug. 17, 1970, and had lost 11 games this season. The left-hander hurled 5 1/3 innings in relief of Wayne Simpson and gave up three hits. George Foster provided the winning margin with a three-run triple in the sixth inning off Dock Ellis, who lost his seventh game against 17 victories.

Expos 6, Giants 3

Rusty Staub drove in the winning run with a single in the tenth inning as Montreal set a club record with their sixth consecutive victory by defeating San Francisco, 6-3, at Montreal.

Peters Outduels Blue

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Vida Blue lost a bid for his 23d victory of the year as Gary Peters of the Boston Red Sox shut out Oakland, 1-0, on a six-hitter at Oakland Friday. Blue went the distance and allowed just four hits in losing his fifth game in 27 decisions. Doug Griffin drove in Billy Conigliaro with the game's only run on an eighth-inning single.

Princess Anne Is 12th in Riding

BRIDGE, England, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—Princess Anne lost her chance for a place on the British team for the European championships when her horse Ferguson Cup cross-country event at the British trials yesterday.

The princess's mount, Doublet, dragged his hind legs in the water at the 18th fence and refused at the following rail. In a second attempt, he straddled the rail and Princess Anne slipped off. The princess, who led after the first two stages of the trials, dressage and jumping, incurred 155.33 penalty points yesterday, finishing 12th.

The cup winner, with 80.67 penalty points, was Lt. Mark Phillips, on Great Ovation.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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